Daily Constitution.

W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.
Office: 36 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

TERMS:

DAILY, One Year.....$10 00
" Six Months..... 5 00
WEEKLY, One Year..... 2 00
" Six Months..... 1 00

Postage for one year, on Daily, 60 cents. Weekly, 15 cents.

☞ Subscription and Postage must be paid in advance. When postage is not remitted, a deduction in time will be made sufficient to cover postage.

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Length of Square Ten Lines.	1 w'k	2 w'ks	2 w'ks	4 w'ks
One Square....	$ 3.50	$ 6.00	$ 8.00	$ 9.50
Two Squares....	6.50	11.50	15.50	18.00
Three Squares..	9.00	16.50	22.00	26.50
Four Squares...	11.00	20.00	27.00	33.00
Five Squares....	13.00	23.00	31.50	39.00
Six Squares.....	14.50	25.50	35.50	44.00
Seven Squares..	16.00	27.00	39.00	48.50
Half Column....	30.00	55.00	70.00	85.00
One Column....	50.00	75.00	90.00	100.00

Advertisements inserted three times a week, one-fourth off the table rates; two times a week, one half off the table rates; once a week, $1 per square, each insertion. Weekly, $1 per square, each insertion.

Theatres, shows, Minstrel Companies and such like amusements, $1 per square for first insertion, and 75 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Notices of any kind in "Preferred Locals" 25 cents per line each insertion. "City Locals" (in brevier) 20 cents per line, each insertion; in "Local and Business," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Captions" are counted as two lines. A line is estimated at 6 words. Contract rates reasonable. TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS must be paid in advance.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 1.

THE Thomasville fair association offered a premium for a politician who had never told a lie. There were no entries.

THE proprietor of that excellent and prosperous paper, the Seaport Appeal, offers to sell the entire establishment at a reasonable price. Mr. Smith wishes to devote his time to other enterprises. We regret that he proposes to fall out of the ranks.

THE Thomaston Herald also thinks "that Gov. Smith will serve the people another term if they desire his services." This makes one majority in favor of Gov. Smith's candidature "as far as Leard from." But is he a candidate?—that is the question.

THE Griffin Sunday Press has been merged into the Star and Cultivator, or vice versa, and the joint product will be known as the Press and Cultivator. Messrs. Murray and Randall retire, leaving Messrs. Morrow and Tolbert to conduct the new paper.

THE West Point Press truthfully says the officers of the state agricultural society deserve the thanks of the Christian people of Georgia for their determined efforts to exclude gambling and horse-racing from the recent exhibition. It commends Gen. Colquitt for the part he took in the matter, and declares that it will hold up his hands to the extent of its ability.

THE Athens Georgian sarcastically sums up the situation of the Northeastern road in these words: "The directors inform an anxious people that the road is in exactly the same condition it was twelve months or more ago, that the nine miles of track long since laid with iron, have not been extended either in the direction of Athens or beyond the Air Line road, that the agricultural interest being now sustained by the convict labor employed for railroad purposes is prospering greatly to the advantage and gratification of the stockholders in the Georgia railroad, notwithstanding, they have enjoyed the monopoly of this road for near a half century, that the hay crop upon the graded track of the Northeastern road, if gathered, might tend to the relief of their financial embarrassment, and that the road is doing quite as well as could be expected under the circumstances."

Acquitted.

The jury in the case of the State vs. Jim Hughes returned a verdict of "not guilty" this (Monday) morning. A jury was empaneled in the case of the State vs. George Hollifield, and a verdict of "not guilty" taken by consent.

STYLES OF THE SEASON

What to Wear and how to Wear It.

Fashions of the Metropolis at the Present Time.

[From our own correspondent.]

NEW YORK, October, 1875.

There are two points of view, one false, the other illogical, from which dress reformers see the position of affairs on the dress question, and the unsoundness of their conclusions drawn from these premises, is at least one of the reasons why their arguments have so little force. Statements which, if they were true, would carry a great deal of weight, lose all their value with those whom they are intended to influence, by their inaccuracy and their evident want of knowledge of the subject discussed.

For example, when a person in a hybrid costume, gets up and talks about fashionable women wearing their shoes and the colors of the rainbow in the streets and failing in the three thickness of canton flannel, which they ought to wear over their entire bodies in the house, the fashionable woman—if such an one should hear her—would simply elevate her eyebrows and shrug her shoulders in disdain. There would be nothing in such evident ignorance of the facts and conditions in the case to appeal to her understanding.

Now if there is one woman in the world who dresses with fitness to the time and place it is the fashionable woman. Her tact, her experience, her means, her cultivated taste, all come into play here, and it is in this respect she is valuable to us. She is also valuable to us in another, which the dress reformer overlooks entirely, and that is as a study of color. Where did we get our quiet, dark, street dresses of late years? Our almost uniform of black in public? Our made colors? Our artistic blending of shades? And to come down to useful matters which every one will understand—our thick walking boots? and dark thick winter petticoats? Why from fashion writers, and the example of ultra-fashionable women.

If you found a staring red necktie in conjunction with a bright purple dress, or a yellow with green, the wearer may be the representative of a dress reform movement, and a very sensible woman to boot, but she would be ignorant of the first law of the aesthetics of dress, and she could not be a woman of society or fashion.

A fashionable drawing room in the season is better than a well stocked garden or the atelier of an artist for the study of tints and shades, combinations and contrasts. All the elements of color, of light and a shade and its opposites, of neutrality and force are blended or set off against each other so skillfully, so subtly, as to suggest that a sixth sense had been brought into requisition to aid both in suggestion and arrangement.

What the most superficial observer feels at once is a delightful harmony, a softened mellow tone, a pale radiance, which steals upon his senses like music, entrancing, bewitching enthralling him, he cannot perhaps tell why nor where-fore.

Women whose lines of life lie, as they think, entirely above fashion, who decry it, still have learned much from it, and should be willing to give it its due.

Almost anyone can remember a time when women lecturers, women professors, and others of our self-made women specialists, invariably dressed upon public occasions in a style, crude, inappropriate and inelegant, and this not from any desire of singularity, but from simple ignorance and real desire to make the best appearance possible on such occasions. Fashion has taught them that the first rule of good taste in dress is inobtrusiveness, that absence of pretention makes up for the absence of everything else.

The balmoral skirt was a comparatively costly article when it was first introduced, but it was fine, soft, with dark grounds, intersected with fine lines of bright color as a border, and lasted as many years as they cost dollars. The mass of women would not buy this, it was too expensive. So it gradually became coarser and cheaper until we got the half cotton and the felt, and then fashionable women stopped wearing them, and the great congregation took them up, bought a new one every year, and congratulated themselves on something "practical."

The high and intellectual or philanthropic dress reformers argue that the class of women who know are the keepers of the class of women who do not know, and that it is their business to set an example in dress absolutely free from temptation to extravagance, or such diversity as will occupy the time and money which should be devoted to more important matters. But in this case, what is to become of art, of civilization, of culture, of our great industries? Why is it not just as wrong to have a better house, more books, finer pictures, larger grounds, greater opportunities and use and enjoy them as richer and more elaborate dress? No one really wants the world to be one great charity hospital, or blue coat school, and any effort to improve present conditions must be made with a full knowledge of what those conditions are and their uses.

Women who live in an intensely cold climate, who have been imperfectly housed and clothed, who see the necessity for nothing so much as warmth over the entire surface of the body, invent flannel garments, which are capable of resisting atmosphere forty degrees below zero, and which cover the wearer from her ears to her toes. Now, why does not fashion adopt these reconstructed or newly invented articles at once, and give them an honored place? Because fashion is stupid and frivolous? Not entirely, but because the fashionable woman has no use for them. Civilization has made them unnecessary to her. Her dwelling, the houses at which she visits, are perfectly heated. She could wear, and does wear, white dresses in winter with as much impunity as in summer. Moreover, of late they are being perfectly ventilated, and she can take her daily exercise in her own halls under better conditions than in the street. A fur lined wrap protects her going to and from her carriage. What need has she to wear woolen sack-cloth and ashes for warmth? Her mission in the world is of quite a different character. She gives us the beautiful, ornamental side of life, whether knowingly and understandingly, or not, she performs her part, and a most valuable part, in the drama of life, and contributes to the general stock of happiness, just as window-gardening educates the public taste, pleases the public eye and increases the sum of our arrangements, whether the owner cultivates his plants with that intention or not. The breaking of the ground for the woman's pavilion at Philadelphia has made the centennial, as it relates to woman, a topic of conversation in social circles, and stimulates the inquiry, in view of the near approach of the 100th anniversary, of what is being done among women to make the representation a respectable one. It is considered high time that women bestirred themselves in the matter, and setting aside the fact that republics have been, and are ungrateful, that they afford no legitimate opportunity for the better sex to display its administrative ability, go magnanimously to work to help the centennial to be worthy of the occasion, and prove that want of recognition is not want of capacity.

It is a little surprising that the woman's congress did not act upon this matter at its recent session in Syracuse; but as it did not, it would probably be a good plan for a society or committee of ladies in every town, city and village in the United States to set themselves instantly at work to collect whatever can be discovered representative of the special labor of women for the past century, make a list and apply at once to have it admitted and classified.

Lacework, needlework, embroidery, books, pictures, sculpture, engraving, ornamental articles, arrangement and preservation of leaves, painting, object work of all kinds, exhibition of processes or comparison of the difference between processes a hundred years ago and to day, bridal outfits in 1776 and 1876, would all find a place, and if not brought together by some person or persons whose business it is to attend to it, the sex will fail to add its quota to the sum total through simple neglect. Besides, it is well known that the most worthy are the least willing or able to act in their own behalf, and unless it is made the business of some persons to act for them, the least worthy will occupy the highest if not the only place, and thus discredit the entire sex.

A great deal of centennial talk, if not centennial work will be done this season.

A piece of work, executed by the Empress Josephine has been put into the hands of one lady, who has also in possession a footstool worked by the fair hands of the Empress Eugenie, and a silk quilt made by Madame Jumel. The show of human beings should, however, be put down to the credit of women, and if a fair exhibit of the different nationalities could be made, I do not see why prizes for superiority or championship should not be awarded to the women of that race who should be entitled to it.

EVENING DRESSES.

The evening dresses in preparation for the "season," which will soon commence, are generally combinations of several different materials, silks, plain and damasked, gauze plain and damasked crepe decheme, plain and embroidered grenadine, plain and embroidered lace, plain and worked beautiful netted fringes, gold and silver gimps and galoons, tulle, tarletons, flowers, in graceful trails and of such natural appearance that you stoop involuntarily to pluck them. The sleeves are usually of the same material as the overskirt; if that is thin, they are shirred and sometimes placed over silk. The "tie-back" is closer than ever, the back of the train forming a fan which is held in place perfectly by this means. The overskirt may be straight or rounded in form, but they are long and shirred upon the sides and always draped out at the back. Sashes are not required and are not at all so general as last year. There are also some beautiful and elaborate dresses for matrons, made entirely without overskirts, sometimes a la princesse and trimmed with broad braids and gimps, and passementeries. Others are made with trimmed skirts and basques and for these last, lace of every description is utilized.

For the first, naturally rich fabrics are selected, heavy silk velvets, brocaded silks, and silk and velvet, though these latter fabrics are more used for parts of costumes than for complete toilettes.

For the second class, less expensive failles are employed, the fronts puffed or trimmed with lace, the train laid in a huge plait or trimmed with numerous small flounces which are kept in position by strings tied back from the sides underneath. Nearly all dresses of economy are made with two bodies, one high; the other a low square; and many of the high ones are trimmed a very low square, and some are filled in with a contrasting color and material, the same being used for the sleeves and for the lining of bows or other trimming upon the skirt.

Toilettes for very young ladies who are enjoying their first *entree* in society are not so elaborate. They are of white tulle or tarlatan, the skirt puffed or flounced under a tunic *a la Greque* or *a la antique*, [it is known by both names] the top of which in front is arranged in a series of hollow plaits, bound with white silk or satin. The sides are draped or garlanded with trails of jardinieres roses, red and white carnations of forget me nots mingled with lily of the valley. A novel fancy is, to festoon the dress at the back with deep, double bands of gold ribbon half an inch in width, so that it falls low upon the tunic. Sashes are not worn with these, but a close gold ribbon belt is clasped to the waist or a silver link "*Joanne de Arc*" belt falls low upon one side, the fan being suspended from one end of it.

Feather trimmings are in very great request for rich, soft silk and combination costumes of silk and velvet. The newest and prettiest are the grey and brown of the English starling, sprinkled with white, very small natural ostrich tips and guinea hen feathers. The more brilliant tints of the peacock and the prismatic hues of the tropical birds are considered less desirable.

BRIDE'S WEAR.

The number of weddings recently has been a matter of social comment, and so also have the beauty and strict elegance of the costumes. Quite a reaction has taken place in the style of bride's dresses, much more costly material being used than formerly, and considerably less trimming. White brocaded silks are in great demand, and soft satin finished failles which, if they were as stiff as they are thick, would stand alone. A peculiar quality of this silk is called "bride's satin." It is of the purest texture, and costs $10 per yard. The superiority of this can be imagined when it is stated that the richest pale cream failles of the present season can be obtained for $4 per yard. Only one house has it.

Lace is not used with these fabrics—it would be a sin indeed to wear or cover them. Tulle only is permitted for the neck and for fine plaitings at the neck and wrists. Lace may be added to these at these points, but it must be of exquisite fineness and choice in kind. The robes themselves are cut close and made in an exceedingly simple style, without puffing, flouncing or over skirt. The ornaments of voluminous trails are of white lilac only slightly intermixed with orange blossoms.

ARTISTIC FURNISHING.

It is to the enormous increase of European travel that, doubtless much of the recently developed mania for bric a brac and objects of art and virtu is due. Few have the good taste or the sound knowledge which enables them to confine themselves to what is really of value in preserving the links which connect us with the world and of the past in art, and the majority simply succeed in collecting a quantity of rubbish, the most of which they gladly, after a time put out of sight. There is one beautiful relic of the past, however, which fashion has revived and which may now be seen more or less in every parlor and drawing room of any pretensions to luxury and cultivated taste. They are placed upon easels, they are hung flat to the wall by the side of the fire-place, they are placed upon cabinets and occupy the place of pictures. These are panels. The most effective, speaking from a purely superficial, and not from an artistic point of view, are the silver figures in relief upon a ground of black enamel framed in a narrow rim of silver. The workmanship of course is exquisite; the grouping as fine as the most delicate work in marble. The painted panels on gray, dark blue and black back grounds are preferred by some, and will undoubtedly become more popular because they are less costly, and afford an opportunity to our women artists, some of whom have succeeded in copying the finest of the imported ones with great truthfulness; and also of making some successful studies of their own. Long stemmed, starry flowers, such as lilies, daisies and others, are most effective, but ferns and some delicate flowering vines may also be used to much advantage. Groups and bouquets of mixed flowers are reserved for small square panels.

WHATNOTS.

The variety of small articles for ornamental use is endless, and foremost among them are the pretty trifles for the throat; the twilled silk handkerchiefs with colored borders, which have largely taken the place of lace scarf; the pretty leaf-like ends of tinted silk or *crepe du chene* trimmed with old lace and mounted with a compact bow; and newest of all the barbes and trimmings of unbleached lace, imitation point and fine yak, which are used with all the effect (at a short distance,) for rare old lace or Irish guipure. Imitation point is quite a novelty, and the best imitation of anything which has been seen in a long time. It makes really beautiful barbes and collarettes, has the undeniable coffee tinge and is stylishly used as a border to the neckerchiefs of unbleached silk.

The fancy ornaments and pockets attached to the belt are as numerous as ever, but have somewhat changed their character. The pockets are worn like purses with steel or silver clasps, and the attachments consist at pleasure of a tiny mirror in a silver frame, or a scent bottle of silver or pearl, a set of tablets, a fan, a watch or any or all of these.

The linked or Joanne de Arc belts are no longer confined to silver. They are made in jet, in shell and English topaz, and through these instead of the black velvet which is put through silver, black silk to match their dress, or jet is employed, and faille ribbons of the proper width matching the brown tint of the dress for shell and topaz. Jet belts are suitable for gray as well as black, though jet trimmings are no longer used except by those who wish to utilize what they have got in the way of dress, and for secondary occasions. Narrow standing collars are still the favorites for street wear; the small points turned down over the checked or small crimson silk cravat. Soft lace or lisse or tulle ruffles are placed inside the dresses for dinner and evening wear, when full dress is not required.

Hosiery for evening wear is of silk, matching the tint of the dress, the shoes, high or low, strapped over the instep, disclosing its beauty and fineness.

Bracelets as ornaments are not at all as fashionable as formerly. Very refined ladies consider them a relic of barbarism and artistic women find that they destroy the beauty of a rounded wrist, which is seen to such advantage under a fine, light, well-fitting. But pendants, clasps, wings, mounted ornaments for the hair, composed wholly or in part of jewels, and earrings are very profuse and of fine meadiare and antique design in which enamel is largely employed.

JENNIE JUNE.

TELEGRAPHIC.

A Turkish Defeat in Herzegovina.

The Revivalists' Services at Brooklyn Yesterday.

Fires, Marine Accidents, and other Casualities.

The Relations of Spain and the United States.

The United States and Spain.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Since Caleb Cushing went to Madrid in the capacity of minister of the United States, less than two years ago, there have been four different changes of the Spanish cabinet. These changes and the prevalence of civil war have affected and necessarily delayed the transaction of the business with which he was charged. The instructions he received from this government had reference entirely to the actual state of the island of Cuba and its relation to the United States, as well as to Spain. He was also furnished with a selection in chronological order of the numerous dispatches which had passed between the two governments. From them he derived ample information, not only concerning the special question which had arisen from time to time, but also respecting the general purposes and policy of the president in the premises. The discussion of the Spanish cabinets in reply to what is called in the late Madrid telegrams the Washington note, has reference to the unsettled questions between the two countries. The statement of them being free from the verbiage of correspondence and presented in a comparatively brief memorandum, the exact points of this official paper cannot be ascertained, but they may be inferred from the views of the president which form the basis of the instructions to Minister Cushing, and which show that the president regards the civil discensions in Cuba, and especially sanguinary hostilities, such as have been prevailing there for the last seven years, as producing effects in the United States second in gravity only to those which they produce in Spain. Meantime, our political relation to Cuba is altogether anomalous, seeing that for any injury done to the United States, or their citizens in Cuba, we have no direct means of redress there, and can obtain it only by slow and circuitous action, by way of Madrid. The ultimate issue of events in Cuba will be its independence; however its issue may be produced, whether by means of negotiation or as the result of military operations, or of one of those unexpected incidents which so frequently determine the fate of nations.

The continuance of the insurrection grows day by day more insupportable to the United States, and while the attention of this government is fixed on Cuba in the interest of humanity by the horrors of civil war prevailing there, it can not forbear to reflect that the existence of slave labor in Cuba, and its influence over the feelings and interests of the peninsula, that the Spaniards lie at the foundation of all the calamities which now afflict the island. But slavery can not long continue in Cuba, environed as that island is by communities of emancipated slaves in the other West Indian islands, and in the United States. The president has not been without hope that all these questions might be settled by the spontaneous act of Spain herself, be being more deeply interested in such settlement than all the rest of the world. The question as to what decision the United States shall make, is a serious and difficult one, not to be determined without careful consideration of its complex elements of domestic and foreign policy, but the determination of which may at any moment be forced upon us by occurrences either in Spain or Cuba. Withal the president can not regard independence and emancipation of Cuba as the only certain and even the necessary solution of the question of Cuba, and in his mind all incidental questions are quite subordinate to these. The larger objects of the United States in this respect, the president does not meditate or desire the annexation of Cuba to the United States, but its elevation into an independent republic of freemen in harmony with ourselves and with the other republics of America. The policy of the United States in reference to Cuba at the present time, is declared to be one of expectancy, but with positive and fixed convictions as to the duty of the United States when the time or emergency of action shall arrive.

A Severe Storm.

BOSTON, October 31.—A severe easterly rain storm visited this city, continuing nearly all night with a light wind. After midnight the sea was very high in the harbor, interfering with the ferry boats, most of which entirely suspended trips after midnight. No damage was done to vessels in the harbor.

It is reported that the gale was severely felt all along the coast to Rockland, Maine. At Gloucester, the schooner Ocean, which was run into off that port Monday night and badly damaged and had just been repaired and ready to sail, went ashore between the canal and stage fort, and will prove a total loss. The schooner Amulet also went ashore, but was not much damaged.

Steamship Abandoned.

LONDON, November 1.—The mail steamer African brought eight of the crew of the ship John Pascal, who say that the Pascal was abandoned, and left burning 300 miles from St. Helena. The crew was picked up by the ship Victoria bound for Boston, but the Victoria being short of provisions these eight were sent ashore in open boat. The captain, officers and the remainder of the crew proceeded on the Victoria. The stories being confused and conflicting they are detained as suspected deserters or probably murderers of their officers.

British Invasion.

LONDON, November 1.—The British expedition against the piratical natives of Congo, with the entire squadron of the west coast of Africa, sent boats up the river. Many villages were destroyed and a large number of the natives killed. The British lost one killed and six wounded.

A special dispatch from Mastor says that members of the consular commission are unanimous in the opinion that Turkey can not pacify the Herzegovinians. Foreign intervention in some form is deemed indispensable.

Seamen Drowned.

LONDON, November 1.—The Times estimates that 200 mariners and others were drowned in the North sea by storms in the past three weeks.

Peace Prospect.

LONDON, October 31.—A private telegram from Montevidia, dated 28th inst., says the restoration of peace in Uruguay is confidently expected, the revolution having practically terminated in favor of the government.

A Destructive Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 31.—The Carleton cotton and woolen mills, on Hamilton, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, were totally destroyed by fire to-day. The fire broke out in one of the drying rooms. A heavy wind prevailed, which hindered the operations of the fireman to some extent. The loss is estimated at $450,000, on which there are insurances to the amount of $132,000, on the building, and $163,000 on the machinery. The stock is divided among the leading companies in this country and England, no company losing over $12,000.

Iron-clad Burned.

PARIS, October 31.—The iron-clad, Magenta, a flag ship of the vice admiral, commander of the French squadron of Toulon, caught fire yesterday and ultimately exploded. All on board were saved.

Catholic Church Dedicated.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The St. Stephens [Roman Catholic church, of Brooklyn, was dedicated to divine worship this morning in the presence of a large concourse of people. High mass was celebrated by Bishop Lynch of Charleston, and the sermon was preached by Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn. Rev. E. J. Orrly is pastor of the church.

Run on the Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 31.—The run on the National Gold and trust company continued till the close of business yesterday. The officers say they know no cause for the run.

Ship Burned.

LONDON, October 31.—American ship, John Pascal, from Calcutta for New York, was burned at sea. The crew was saved.

Registration.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Michael Frey, an employee of the government printing establishment at Washington, heretofore has registered and voted in this city under the law that a man neither gains or loses his residence by entering the employment of the United States. Government Inspector Foley yesterday refused to register Frey as a voter and the latter then sought by mandamus to compel the registration. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

Moody and Sankey.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The revival services held in the Brooklyn rink this morning and afternoon were attended by large numbers. Moody's discourse was upon the hope which all have of finally reaching heaven and meeting those who have gone before. His remarks were very impressive and many wept. In the evening services were held exclusively for men, for which there was also a full house.

Sunk.

SAVANNAH, October 31.—The steamer Kattie, was snagged and sunk at Hudson's ferry, Saturday at 8 p.m. She is in a critical condition and may prove a total loss, unless raised immediately.

Fighting in Herzegovina.

RAGUSA, November 1.—A force of 1,800 Turks were defeated recently while attacking a strong insurgent position near Zubci. The Turks had 150 killed, while the loss of the insurgents was only 20.

Prince of Wales.

ADEN, November 1.—The steamship Serapis, with the prince of Wales on board, arrived here to-day, en route to India.

Fire.

NEW YORK, November 1.—A building owned by C. A. Robinson, McClellan & Harper's block, and the Union house in Cambridge, N. Y., occupied by various parties, burned up yesterday. Loss $50,000.

Constitutional Election.

ST. LOUIS, November 1.—The returns of the constitutional election indicate, that the constitution will be carried by a large majority on a small vote.

Discharged.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., November 1.—Today the Hudson River railroad company discharged over 100 track laborers because New York and Albany. Further dismissals are expected.

Captured.

LONDON, November 1.—A despatch to the Standard from Santander says, Alfonsist, General Lama and Quesada have captured an important position at Orduna.

The Constitution.

VOL. VIII. ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1875 NO. 120

Housefurnishing Goods, &c.

COOKING STOVES, GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,

No. 12 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

RANGE, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Slate, Iron and Marble Mantels; Grates; Wrought Iron Pipes for Steam, Gas and Water; Gas Fixtures, Pumps, Rubber Goods,

STEAM FITTING AND PLUMBERS' HOSE.

We call special attention to their stock of Stoves, Mantels and Grates. Their improved COLUMBIA COOK AND EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES, for size, weight, large ovens, power of heating, rapidity of baking, size of fire box, economy of fuel, simplicity and durability, cannot be excelled in the State.

☞ Make it a point always to examine their stock before purchasing.

—ALSO,—

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters, Galvanized Iron Workers, &c.

ROOFING, GUTTERING & ALL SHEET METAL WORK

PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Concrete Sewer and Drain Pipe.

AGENTS FOR

KNOWLES' STEAM PUMP.

oct19—dsun tues&wed3mo

Fancy Groceries.

The Undersigned

WOULD return many thanks to their numerous patrons for their liberal patronage extended and would respectfully inform them and the public generally, that they have now in store, and are continually receiving new additions to their stock which is

Unsurpassed by any in the Whole Country,

and which they offer at Wholesale and Retail at BOTTOM PRICES. Our stock comprises everything in

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

FINE WINES, CIGARS,

Wood and Willow Ware.

Our policy is, and will continue to be, to SELL THE VERY BEST OF GOODS AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES, expecting to realize more from the large amount sold than from large profits. We make

A Specialty of Real Fine Delicacies, Choice Wines, Cigars, Roast Coffee, Ground Spices, Very Select Teas, &c., &c.

We invite an inspection of our stock. Very respectfully, A. M. LEWIN & CO,
oct12—d1m 78 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

Fire Insurance.

BOX 876 P. O.

GENERAL AGENCY

Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, 1ST OCTOBER, 1875.

In announcing my appointment as General Agent for the above Company in this State, relieving General Joseph E. Johnson, resigned, I beg on behalf of the Company to express to the merchants and public of this city and throughout the State their appreciation of the liberal patronage accorded them since their establishment here, and to offer the assurance that the same liberal spirit which has characterized their dealings in the past will be continued in the future.

Recent advices from the Head Office give the following result of the business for the first six months of the present year and present condition of the Company:

Total Assets, July 1st, $27,382,000 00

Total Fire Premiums received to Jan. 1st, 1875, $71,387,366 70
Total Fire Losses Paid to January 1st, 1875, $46,932,766 85
Total Cash Dividends declared to Jan. 1st, 1875, $9,050,493 16

Assets of New York Branch $3,000,000

On the 31st of December last, the total assets of the Company were
$26,740,000,
and the total surplus over all liabilities, including capital,
$2,302,000,
The net Fire profit of the half-year ending June 30th, increases these figures by
$642,640,
thus making the total assets
$27,382,000,
and the net surplus over all liabilities, including capital, more than
$2,945,000

DIRECTORS IN NEW YORK.

ROBERT B. MINTURN, Chairman, WM. F. CARY, Jr., Deputy Chairman,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
ANSON PHELPS STOKES.
JAMES E. PULSFORD, Resident Secretary, ARTHUR PELL, Assistant Secretary,
CHARLES SEWALL, Second Assistant Secretary.

SAVANNAH,

ADAM MOFFAT, General Agent for Georgia.

WALKER & BOYD,

AGENTS,

No. 5 Pryor Street (Kimball House) Atlanta, Georgia.
oct21—d1m

Planining Mills.

COOK, GUNBY & CO.

(GEO. W. D. COOK. WM. F. GUNBY. F. S. STEWART.)

CONTRACTORS FOR BUILDING,

And Proprietors

Atlanta Steam Planing Mills,

PREMIUM FOR WHITE PINE WORK AT GEORGIA STATE FAIR, 1874.

☞ SEND FOR PRICE LIST. ☜

WHITE PINE & HARD WOOD DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, Brackets, &c., &c.

No. 33 Foundry Street, on Western and Atlanta Railroad.

ATLANTA, - - - GEORGIA.

☞ BLINDS of all kinds made to order ON SHORT NOTICE. [mar25-2tly1873

WANTED.

ALL persons, male or female, white or colored, wanting situations, employment and homes in this city or State, and all persons wanting to employ male or female, white or colored, of any profession, or occupation, will find it to their advantage to call on or address, D. A. GREES, Superintendent, 23 E. Hunter street, Atlanta, Georgia. oct26—d1w

TO COAL DEALERS.

I DESIRE to call your attention to the fact that I am prepared to furnish to the Trade, A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF COAL, taken from the old E. T. Coal Company Mine, near Caryville, Tenn.

Soliciting your orders, I am, respectfully,
aug26—d3m D. HART.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between E. gene A. Thomas and Daniel A. Smith, under the firm name and style of Smith & Thomas is this day dissolved by mutual consent. K. A. Thomas assuming all liabilities of said firm and above authorized to collect and sign the firm name.

[Signed] D. A. SMITH,
K. A. THOMAS.

Atlanta, October 9, 1875.

Having purchased Mr. Smith's interest in the above firm, will continue the Coal Business on my own account; thanking the public for past favors, respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

oct19—d1lsatwv1 K. A. THOMAS.

O. K. Clothing Store.

Overcoats!

$ 8 00	$10 00	$12 00
$14 00	$16 00	$10 00
$20 00	$25 00	$30 00

Made of the best quality of Kersey, Moscow, Beaver, Melton, Chinchilla, Fur, Beaver, Elysians, etc.

Cut in latest styles and finely trimmed.

HAAS BROS.

32 Whitehall Street.

Stoves.

Atlanta Stove House,

No. 90 WHITEHALL STREET.

We offer our large and well selected stock of

Cook, Heating,

PARLOR COOK STOVES, RANGES, HEATERS, FURNACES,

Plain and Ornamental Grates,

ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS,

Tin, Copper, Brass, Iron,

Japaned, Plain and Planished Ware,

Complete stock of French and Domestic Baskets,

WOOD & WILLOW WARE generally. Fine Selection of MOCKING, CANARY AND SQUIRREL CAGES.

LIFT, FORCE AND Steam Pumps, GAS FIXTURES

of latest styles and varieties.

Tin Plates Copper, Zinc, Sheet Iron, Rivets, Ears,

Wire and Tinners' Findings. All kinds of Pipes, Valves, Oil Cups, Guages, for Steam, Gas and Water Works.

THE CELEBRATED

Butler Gas Works,

Put up for Cities, Factories, Hotels and Colleges, at short notice.

Tin Roofing, Gold Iron Cornices, and general Contractors for Metal Works, at

FRANKLIN & EICHBERG'S,

90 Whitehall St.

sept14—c3mos

Miscellaneous

GILT-EDGE!

REMEMBER

The Grand Sale of Gilt-Edge Property on

Peachtree Street.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2d, at 4 o'clock, L. H. Clarke's Beautiful Residence and Lot, No. 301 Peachtree street, will be sold by G. W. Adair.

J. N. Langston's Residence, No. 341 Peachtree street, will be sold at the same time by Wallace & Fowler.

☞ Be sure to attend this sale, as it is the last chance for such property on this street.

☞ Free ride to sale and back.
oct31—d2t

Storage.

AMPLE ROOM FOR STORAGE CAN be had at No. 49 Alabama street.

oct31—d4t J. J. BARNES.

MILLINERY.

FOR SALE, one of the largest and most fashionable stocks of Millinery ever brought to this market. The

Latest Styles of Hats

received every week, and all the novelties of the season.

HAIR AT COST.

I will sell, for the next thirty days, at New York cost, a handsome lot of real hair, consisting of curls, braids, etc. Now is the opportunity. MRS. McCORMICK,
oct31—d3t Whitehall street.

FITZPATRICK & YOUNG,

INSURANCE BROKERS,

No. 63 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia, (Over Schumann's Drug Store.)

FIRE risks placed in first class companies only, at home and abroad. Correspondence solicited and information as to rates, etc., promptly furnished.

oct3.—d1m

NOTICE.

THE 12TH NIGHT BROTHERHOOD will meet Tuesday evening, November 2d, 1875, at the Chamber of Commerce—7½ o'clock, sharp.

A full attendance is desired.

oct31—d3t HIJM.

VIRGINIA WHISKY.

"B. Select"

For Sale by L. B. Folsom,

No. 19 Broad Street,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

I HAVE analyzed the Whisky known under the brand of "B. Select," controlled by Messrs. Walter D. Blair & Co., Richmond Va.,, and find it free from Fusil Oil and other impurities, and recommend its use for medicinal and family purposes. J. B. McCaw, M. D., late Prof. of Chemistry Medical College of Va. January 13, 1875.

oct20—d1m

Special Notice of Removal.

MY friends and patients are notified that I have removed my Dental office from Broad street to my residence, 69 Crew street, corner of Crew and Jones streets, IMMEDIATELY on the McDonough street car line, where I may be always found to attend to their necessities. ARTHUR C. FORD, Dentist.

oct31—d3tawtf

DIRECTORY FOR 1876.

ATLANTA, West End, Marietta, Decatur and Stone Mountain, General and Business Directory for 1876, will be published by the Southern Publishing Company. PRICE, $2 00.

This edition will far surpass anything of the kind ever published. It is in the hands of undoubted ability and will embody Five Complete, Separate and Distinct Directories, and will have a liberal circulation not only in the towns above mentioned, but also through the State. The liberal rates offered by the Publishers make it a desirable, judicious and economical medium for advertisers, and the low price at which the work has been placed, $2 places it within reach of all and secures for it a large circulation. The work will be ready for delivery December A large subscription has already been secured. Our agents will call on every one. For further information call or address Southern Publishing Co.

WM. A. RAMSAY, President,
Corner Pryor and Mitchell streets,
sep13—d1f Atlanta, Ga.

O. K. Clothing Store.

Dress Suits!

$15 00	$18 00	$20 00
$22 00	$24 00	$26 00
$30 00	$3500	$40 00

Made of fine Domestic and Imported Cloth, Cassimere, Worsted, Enlerjons, Beavers, etc.

Cut in Chesterfield, Half Frock and Full Frock Coats.

O. K. STORE,

32 Whitehall Street

Carpets.

CARPETS!

WM. A. HAYGOOD, corner Broad Street, 21 Marietta, DEVEREUX

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtains, Lambrequins, Shades and Upholstery Goods.

Groceries, &c.

STEPHENS & FLYNN,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN

Grain, Meats, Seed Oats, Wheat, &c. Are now receiving full supplies of Flour, Corn Lard, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups, and Staple Groceries generally, Bran, Pearl Grits, Irish Potatoes, Bagging and Iron Ties, Timothy and Tennessee Hay, Seed Oats and Wheat, Alabama and Georgia Lime, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

We call special attention to our brands of Flour, viz: J. M. Veach's, J. O. Earnest & Bro's, and other brands, which we guarantee to be as good or better than the best offered in this market. Call and examine our stocks and prices. We sell at bottom figures.

STEPHENS & FLYNN,
Nos. 41 and 43 Alabama street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Miscellaneous.

CONCORD WOOLEN MILLS,

SMYRNA P. O.

Cobb County, Georgia.

WE respectfully invite the attention of merchants who buy their Dry Goods in Atlanta, to carefully examine our

Jeans and Cassimeres.

You will find them the best goods of their kind in the market.

We Solicit Comparison.

Encourage home industry and Southern enterprise and keep your money at home. We keep a full supply on hand at the Factory, and Messrs. Silvey & Dougherty, Moore, Marsh & Co., and M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., who keep a full line of our goods at wholesale at Factory prices.

oct24—d1f [RICE, LOVE & PORTER.

SADDLE AND HARNESS

Manufactory.

EVERYTHING usually kept in a house of this kind will be found here or made

Daily Constitution.

PRINTER FOR COUNTY AND CITY.

Official Sales, Tax Sales, all Official Proceedings of City and County, published by authority.

The Largest Circulation, City, County and State—Defies Refutation.

General Traveling Agent: C. M. ANTON. H. H. PARKS.

ATLANTA

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES: FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF STATES LOWER BAROMETER WITH SOUTHERLY TO WESTERLY WINDS, WARMER, CLEARER OR PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER.

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 116¾, and closed at 116.

LOW MIDDLINGS closed in New York at 13 9-16. In Liverpool at 7.

CASSIUS M. CLAY is speaking in Mississippi in behalf of the democratic nominees.

PRESIDENT GRANT receives from 10 to 12 A. M., but he doesn't object to "receiving" at other hours though.

THE earthquake season is opening in Mississippi. The safest thing for Ames to do is to pack his carpet-bag and leave before the earth opens.

GEN. BANKS has declined to say which side he is on in the Massachusetts contest, and will, therefore, make no speeches. Like Gen. Bartlett, he prefers to maintain his individuality as an independent voter.

THE Virginia City fire will cause the Nevada supply of gold and silver to run short for a while, and must be regarded as another democratic endeavor to put off the period of resumption.

SOME New York bloods have organized a fox-hunting club, with a capital of $10,000. They will tally-ho on Long Island and have already paid $800 for a pack of fox hounds of Irish descent trained in Virginia.

A Detroit lightning rod man says that Zach Chandler is the meanest man who could have been made secretary. When the agent called on him he at once yelled out: "Tum-us! Tum-us! bring that pair of boots with torpedoes in the toes!"

A MOTION was recently made in the supreme court to set aside a verdict on the ground of excessive damages. Gen. Butler in opposing this motion, begged the court to remember that his poor client would "receive the damages in a depreciated paper currency.—Boston Advertiser.

IT is many years since Gideon Welles resigned his trident in the navy department, and he has become quite a landsman again; but it is observed that there are times when mournful memories of the past come trooping around him, and when he will sit down and cry over a column of marine intelligence like a child.

THE Massachusetts shoe manufacturers do not make much out of the Ah Sins and Wah Chungs who come to work as shoemakers. The Chinaman works two or three years, in which time he has laid up eight or ten hundred dollars—quite an independent fortune in the celestial kingdom—and then he goes home to enjoy it, leaving generally a fresh recruit in his place.

"ZACH CHANDLER," observes an admirer, "is a man wholly sui generis." We believe he is something of that sort. In one respect, at least, his originality defies imitation. Hundreds of men have tried to copy the expression of disgust with which he hurries away from an empty whisky bottle, but none of them ever succeeded.

IT is said that the mind of Khedive Ismail Pasha, of Egypt, is sadly impaired by the recent death of his daughter, and his recovery is doubtful. If he dies, Egypt will lose the best ruler she has ever had in either modern or ancient times. His eldest son, Mechmed Tefurk Pasha will succeed to the government in the event of his death. Tefurk is only 21 years of age.

THE pope appears to be abandoning his claims to temporal jurisdiction over the kings and princes of the earth, and has recognized the jurisdiction of the Italian government. Not long since, he invested in some real estate at a government sale, and the agent recorded him, by his own order, as "John of the Counts of Mastai-Ferretti, of Sinigaglia, residence in the Vatican."

WE learn that Mr. George H. Waring, who owns the lime and cement kilns formerly known as the Howard lime kiln, near Kingston, has closed a contract by which he is to furnish some western railroads 20,000 barrels of cement. We did not learn at what price, but it is a large contract and shows that the developing resources of Georgia will find market.—Georgia Grange.

THE feeling among betting men with regard to the election in New York is illustrated by two wagers made by Sheridan Shook, the theatrical manager. The first was $1,000 that Bigelow would be elected secretary of state over Fred. W. Seward, and the second, another $1,000, that Mr. Seward would run 7,500 ahead of his ticket. Bets are being made on the election of Recorder Hackett over the Tammany nominee by 30,000 majority.

EX-GOVERNOR MOSES, of South Carolina, according to the Wilmington (N. C.) Star, has concocted a scheme for a railroad across the African continent, from Liberia to the Red sea. His experiences in South Carolina railroad stocks has satisfied him there's money in it, and at the next session of congress he will apply for a charter for the African Trans-continental railway, and ask government aid, direct or indirect. It is presumed, with some Liberian colonization scheme attached.

DR. LINDERMAN, director of the mint, thinks that by the Virginia City fire the supply of gold bullion will be cut off to the extent of $1,000,000 a month for four months, and the supply of silver bullion $1,500,000 for the same time. But the reduction of $6,000,000 in the supply of silver bullion will not seriously interfere with the fractional resumption business, for that business will be utterly impracticable so long as gold obstinately refuses to go below 114, and there is no present reason for supposing it will go below that figure three many days.

THE Pope's household consists of 537 persons, the chief of whom are Cardinal Antonelli, the major domo, the master of the chamber, the grand almoner, the secretary, the steward, the governor, Gen. Kanzler, and five chamberlains. There are 20 persons employed in the secretary's office, 15 in the administration of the palace, and 8 in the secret printing house. The Pope has one groom of the chamber and six body servants. The apostolic chamber is composed of a president, 23 couriers, three servants and three orderlies, Cardinal Antonelli and Gen. Kanzler have a suite of 48 persons, while the Swiss guard and the Pontifical gendarmerie number 200.

IN the death of Carruth, the Vineland editor, the Philadelphia Press finds a certain amount of professional satisfaction, inasmuch as it lessens by one the number of thin-witted newspaper men who endeavor by being "spicy" to make up for the lack of brains. The Press says: "The verdict of popular opinion already registered is, 'served him right.' This plain language may seem harsh, but it is just. As journalists, speaking for the honor of journalism, we deem it to be our duty to reprobate indecency in the public prints in the most emphatic terms, and to speak concerning this evil while so exemplary a case in point is fresh in the public mind." That is harsh. It it is just, and justice were to be strictly dealt out, this country would be left with very few newspapers. Nevertheless, Carruth was not a man for whose loss as a journalist any real journalist feels regret. He was not bright: he was stupid. He tried to cover his stupidity with a borrowed coat of humor. The article that so mortally offended Landis was a most miserable attempt at the style of the Danbury News man. Hundreds of other editors of hundreds of other little papers throughout the country are daily and weekly doing identically the same thing in identically the same way. Once in a while one of them gets a whipping and once in a while one gets shot.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

PENDLETON'S bear hunt in the Okefenokee, and his rencontre with the alligator, has gone the rounds of the Union.

THE MUSCLE SHOALS.

The Decatur, Alabama, News says the work of the government at the Shoals is progressing satisfactorily. The early part of the year was employed in cutting down trees and clearing the track of the canal from Bluewater creek to Shoal creek, and the engineer in charge is now engaged in clearing away the last obstruction in the Colbert Shoals, below Florence. In two months the river will be navigable up to Florence, on the fifteenth of November all of the canal from Bluewater to Shoal creek will be let out in contracts of one mile each for excavation. The work intended to be accomplished is a widening of the old canal so as to admit boats of the largest size.

This work, as our readers well know, is a piece of the great water route that will sooner or later connect the Mississippi valley with our Atlantic seaboard. As soon as the Muscle shoals are overcome the canal is finished from St. Louis to Guntersville in Alabama, a point less than two hundred miles from Atlanta. For this great work the government only appropriated $600,000, a beggarly sum in comparison with some of the appropriations for streams and interior harbors in the northern states. The next congress should make an appropriation large enough at least to overcome the muscle shoals. That done, our water route is only a matter of time. Its completion would then be assured.

THE people of Missouri have ratified their new constitution. It received the support of Hon. Jno. B. Henderson, the recognized leader of the republican party in Missouri, and is generally recognized as a better instrument than the one it supplants. It provides, amongst other things, for biennial sessions of the legislature; prohibits the legislature from increasing the public debt, except, first, in removal of existing bonds when they can not be paid at maturity, second, to the extent of $250,000 in an unforeseen emergency, payable within two years, and third, in an unforeseen emergency, when the liability exceeds $250,000 after authorization by two-thirds of the voters of the state. It also reduces to a minimum the amount of business which the legislature can transact. "No bill can be so amended in either house as to change its original purpose;" any two members can require the yeas and nays; no bill can be considered for final passage unless the same has been reported upon by a committee and printed for the use of the members. The legislature is absolutely forbidden to pass local or special acts of thirty-two specified classes nor in any case where a general law can be made applicable; "and whether a general law could have been made applicable in any case is hereby declared a judicial question, and as such shall be judicially determined without regard to any legislative assertion on that subject."

THE Atlanta correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist, pays the following merited tribute to Judge Hopkins:

Judge Hopkins has been in office about eight years, and during that time he has never failed to administer the full demands of law and justice. He has been stern, aye, inflexible, but he never smothered justice to satisfy sympathy. He views evil going in this broad light: "The law is plain and known to all; if it is violated, it is with a full knowledge of the consequences; crime must be punished, and the criminal must look for it. If the law says the murderer must be hanged, why not hang him; if the law says the burglar must go to the penitentiary, why not send him?" That's the way he views it. His charges to the juries are simply summings-up of the evidence, a careful and lucid statement of the law governing the case, and an earnest admonition to do their whole duty in the premises. It's a fearful state of affairs if we can't find nowadays a jury who cannot be biased or prejudiced by the charge of the judge. Yet some people here, from what cause I cannot conjecture, seems to murmur against our able judge. Very few men are brave enough to daily measure out justice as Judge Hopkins. He fears no man, is beyond the reach of bribery, and consults personal sympathy and prejudice less, perhaps, than any man on the bench. That he has no heart no one will deny, and may hap that heart ebbs and flows like other hearts, but should that sensitive organ be consulted when the plain unvarnished sentence of law is to be pronounced.

THE Athens Georgian objects to the law of the University which says that no student attending the college shall pay more than twenty dollars a month for board and lodging. The Georgian wants to know what right "the trustees have to say where a gentleman's son shall board, what he shall eat and what he shall pay for the same, more than they have to say what priced hat, boots and clothes he shall wear? Have they not just as much right to say that no student shall pay more than two dollars per hundred for his cigars, or take more than fifteen cents worth of ice cream at any one time? This act of the trustees certainly shows a want of confidence in the judgment of the patrons of the University to manage their own financial affairs; either this or an unjustifiable usurpation of authority.

THE Augusta Chronicle explains that the appearance of negro jurors at the Bibb superior court is in strict accordance with the law of Georgia. The code makes it the duty of the jury commissioners to select from the books of the receiver of tax returns the names of "upright and intelligent persons to serve as jurors." The commissioners of Bibb found the names of upright and intelligent colored persons on the county's tax books, and they put such names in the jury box. The commissioners of Richmond county have done the same thing. The attention of the Inter-Ocean and Washington Chronicle is called to this fresh burden imposed on "the suffering blacks."

"AN Atlanta merchant" writes to the New York Daily Bulletin, as follows:

It may not be amiss to say that Georgia votes almost solid for a national greenback currency. We know that specie payments cannot be resumed and we do not think it wise to attempt resumption. We love greenbacks and we insist, if the government will receive them for all dues, that the wild speculation in gold will be at an end, and greenbacks will appreciate and soon the hoarded millions of gold will find their way into the hearts of trade, and every industry, from Maine to California, will be stimulated and as a people we will go on prospering and to prosper.

THE medical director of the department of the Gulf officially says that the number of cases of yellow fever in New Orleans up to the 23d of last month was 84; number of deaths, 40. The Mobile Register wants a little information on this subject. It wants to know why the New Orleans papers have ignored the presence of the disease in their city, and permitted strangers to come in unwarned. The authorities of that city are guilty of murder if a life has been lost for the want of the proper and customary warning.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL is opposed to a total repeal of the double postage fraud of last winter. He is willing to restore the old rates on newspapers and magazines, but "all other third-class matter" must pay double rates. This means that the express companies insist upon their monopoly in carrying small packages of little value. The people will have something to say on this subject in the next congress.

THE COTTON CROP.

We wish it distinctly understood that "S. W. B." speaks for himself alone. His opinions are not our opinions; his estimates are not our estimates. He says there will be a very large crop. We think he is surely mistaken. The season has been unfavorable for picking, and the crop has come forward rapidly, but if the total crop exceeds its predecessor then the evidence in our possession is unreliable. We do not look for a larger outcome than that of the past year. In fact, the figures deduced from the last reports made to the national cotton exchange are probably as nearly correct as figures can be at this period in the cotton year.

GEN. MCARDLE "forever" severed his connection with the Vicksburg Herald last Monday week, and an immediate improvement was perceptible in the paper, especially in its editorial columns. The General may be good material for a United States senator, to which office he aspires, but he does not contain the ingredients for the making of a good editor. Impersonal journalism is now possible in Vicksburg.

WE are informed that Willingham of the Rome Courier will leave Rome to take charge of the Standard and Express. Mr. Marschalk fell back a few days for a fresh start on a new Cartersville paper, which is to be called the Farmer's Advocate. We wish all parties success in their new undertakings.

THE great third-termer, Gov. Bard, is so full of his subject that one newspaper does not furnish sufficient vent, and he is going to start another soon at Atlanta, Georgia. He says there is material enough in his office to start any number of daily papers, and he is going to see to it that the people of the south have all the light they need on the presidential contest. There is nothing mean about the ex-postmaster. He has all the brains he speaks of, yet he isn't a bit proud. "We learn," he says, with great condescension, "that some republicans consider the editor in chief of th's paper a very distant, austere person! This is a mistake. The editor receives all who call on him, at his office or elsewhere, with marked kindness and cordiality." Was ever the "divinity that doth hedge a king" dispelled more generously and gracefully?—N. Y. Tribune.

IT is cheering to observe the return of prosperity to the southern states, especially when it comes by the growth of any new crop or industry. A short time ago we noted the wonderful strides made in the culture of rice in Louisiana, and of wheat and corn, formerly imported at great expense to the south. Within the last two or three years the trade in dried apples has increased very largely in the mountainous regions of east Tennessee and the western part of North Carolina. This has always been considered rather a poor section of the country, but the development of the sliced apple business is working a great improvement in the circumstances of the people. The fruit in quality and preparation, is superior, to that supplied from other parts of the country, and brings a higher price in the New York market.—New York Witness.

CLEWS' CASE.

The Master's Report Sustained by the Judges.

Clews' a Little Better Off than He Thought He Was.

United States circuit court, northern district of Georgia, Henry Clews & Co. vs. John W. Wofford and others. In equity. Before Woods and Erskine, J. J.

This cause was submitted to the court upon exceptions to the master's report.

Messrs. B. H. Hill and John E. Ward, for the exceptions.

Messrs. A. T. Akerman and O. A. Lochrane, contra.

Woods, circuit judge.

On the 10th of June, 1873, the complainants and the Cherokee railroad company by their solicitors, entered into an agreement which was made the order of the court, by which said parties agreed to refer the whole matter in controversy to L. N. Whittle, Esq., as a master in chancery, with power to hear and adjudicate the same and to take testimony, oral or by interrogatory as might be deemed proper, and to report to the next term of said court his findings thereon, as to the liability of said railroad company to Henry Clews & Co. on account of the bonds of the Cartersville and Van Wert railroad company, or for money advanced for the construction of said company's road.

The master has made and filed his report, in which he states his conclusion that there is due to the complainants from the Cherokee railroad company, the sum of one hundred and sixty-seven thousand, four hundred and thirty one dollars and seventy cents, ($167,-431 70) with interest thereon from October 5, 1870, at seven per cent per annum.

The defendant has filed exceptions to the master's report, nineteen in number, which we think may be fairly reduced to two—first, that the report is imperfect in not having passed upon all the issues submitted to the master and; second, that the findings of the master are not supported by the law and evidence.

We shall consider these points in the inverse order stated.

I. Are the findings of the master according to the evidence and law of the case?

There are many facts which are not in issue between the parties, and the statement of which will simplify the questions to be decided.

The railroad company now known as the Cherokee railroad company, was originally chartered as the Cartersville and Van Wert railroad company, to build a railroad from Cartersville, in Bartow county, Georgia, a distance of twenty-three miles, to a point on Euharlee creek, opposite the village of Van Wert, in said state.

On the 4th of November, 1869, the Cherokee and Van Wert railroad company, by Mark A. Cooper, its president, entered into a written contract with certain parties which, with the consent of the railroad company, was on the 25th of January, 1870, assumed by W. W. Laman, J. Edwin Conant, H. I. Kimball, L. S. Bauer and W. L. Avery, under the firm name of Laman, Conant & Co., by which the latter agreed to construct and complete the railroad of the company from Cartersville to the said point on Euharlee creek by the first day of January, 1871, in consideration whereof the company agreed to pay said contractors $4,000 per mile in cash, $12,500 per mile in the stock of the company, and $12,500 in the first mortgage bonds of the company, bearing 7 per cent. interest, and indorsed by the state of Georgia.

There was little or no money in Georgia that could be expended in the building of railroads. The defendant company relied mainly upon capital from a road to build its road. Not more than $14,000 were received from subscriptions of stock, and by far the larger part of this was expended in salaries of officers, etc.

A large part of the money used in the construction of the road was furnished to the contractors by Henry Clews & Co., the complainants. It does not seem to be denied that the sum so furnished was larger than the amount reported due to Clews & Co. by the master.

There was an agreement between the contractors and Clews & Co., that the former should secure the latter for their advances by the deposit, as collateral security, of the first mortgage bonds of the Cartersville and Van Wert railroad company, indorsed by the state of Georgia.

The law of the state of Georgia under which the indorsement of the state was to be secured authorized the governor to indorse the bonds of the railroad company at the rate of $12,500 per mile for each section of five miles, when he should be satisfied that so much of the road as the said endorsement should be applied for was really finished and in complete running order, and that said road was free from all mortgages and other legal incumberance.

The contractors, mainly with the means furnished by Clews & Company, proceeded to build the road, and from time to time graded most of the way, furnished iron, cross ties and other material, and laid the track to Taylorsville, about thirteen miles from Cartersville, building the bridges, culverts, etc. They also graded or laid down a narrow guage track from Taylorsville to the slate quarries, near Van Wert. While this was true, it seems that the contractors failed to complete the road, or any five miles of it, fully according to the terms of their contract, but they promised that when they had gone through to the end of the road, they would return and complete and finish up the road according to the terms of the contract. This they have never done.

One of the complainants, Henry Clews, was appointed treasurer of the railroad company in New York, for the purpose of giving credit to its bonds and to facilitate the negotiation and disposition of the same. Three hundred bonds of the railroad company were printed in New York, signed by Clews, as treasurer, and dated March 1, 1870, and sent to its president, Mark A. Cooper, in Georgia. At the request of H. I. Kimball, one of the contractors, Cooper as president, and D. W. H. Peacock, as secretary, signed the bonds, and the seal of the company was affixed thereto.

The bonds were placed in the hands of the governor of Georgia, and were afterwards indorsed by him for the state, and 275 of them were delivered to Henry Clews & Co., and they now have the same in possession, and by their bill claim to be the holders thereof. After all this the name of the railroad company was changed by an act of the legislature of Georgia from the Cartersville & Van Wert Railroad Company, to the Cherokee Railroad Company, under which latter name it has answered the bill.

These facts above recited are not disputed by the parties. Even if they were, we think the testimony submitted to the master clearly establishes them.

The Cherokee railroad company disputes the finding of the master of an indebtedness from it to Clews & Co., on two grounds.

(1.) Because the bonds held by them were illegally issued and they are not innocent holders, and

(2.) Because the indebtedness by the contractors to Clews & Co., to secure which they claim the bonds are held by them has been fully satisfied and discharged.

1. Are Henry Clews & Co. innocent holders? It was agreed between Clews & Co. and the contractors that they should receive the bonds of the company indorsed by the state as collateral security for their advances to the contractors. These were to be delivered as fast as the five mile sections of the road were completed according to the contract. S testifies Crosby, Clews, Fowler, Laman and Conant.

This arrangement were recognized by the railroad company through its president, Mark A. Cooper. On the 11th of April, 1870, the contractors, Laman, Conant & Co., addressed a letter of that date to Mark A. Cooper, president of the railroad company, whereby they asked him to issue an order addressed to Governor Bullock asking him "to turn over to Messrs. Henry Clews & Company, bankers, the bonds of the Cartersville & Van Wert railroad company for the purpose of securing the payment to the Bethlehem Iron company for one thousand tons of iron furnished for said road, and for any advances the said Henry Clews & Company may have made to us as contractors on said railroad whenever the same shall have been indorsed by him in accordance with law."

On the 12th of April, 1870, Cooper in his official capacity addressed a letter of that date to Governor Bullock which was based upon the letter of the contractors, in which he said: "In compliance with the within request I hereby request you to deliver to Henry Clews & Company, for the purposes therein specified, when the same shall have been indorsed by you, according to law. I do this in part per force of my contract with Messrs. Laman, Conant & Company. You will please advise me of your action in this matter." See pages 102 and 103, printed record.

There can be no doubt that the bonds found their way from the hands of the governor to the possession of Clews & Co., in consequence of this correspondence. This is established by the testimony of Crosby, Clews, Fowler, Laman and Kimball.

But the defendant railroad company claims that the bonds were prematurely indorsed by the governor; that no section of five miles was finished when the bonds were indorsed, and never was finished by the contractors according to their contract; that the bonds upon their face say that they shall not become obligatory until indorsed by the governor; that Cooper only authorized the governor to turn over the bonds to Clews & Co. after they had been endorsed by him according to law, which time never arrived.

Conceding all these facts to be true, they cannot affect the bonds in the hands of an innocent holder.

The Cartersville & Van Wert railroad company had authority to issue its bonds. It executed its bonds in due form, payable to bearer, and placed them in the hands of the governor to be indorsed by him according to law, and then turned over to Clews & Co.

The company made the governor its agent to turn over the bonds to Clews & Company. If he did it before he was authorized to do so, the company must bear the consequences, not the innocent holder.

Where bonds payable to bearer are put in circulation by either a public or private corporation having power to issue bonds, the presumption is that all conditions precedent to their issue have been complied with, when they find their way into the hands of a bona fide holder for value. Commissioner of Knox county vs. Aspinwall, 21 How. 439. Woods vs. Laurence county, 1 Black, 386. Mercer county vs. Hacket, 1 Wall, 83. Gilpeke vs. Dubuque, Id. 175. Meyer vs. City of Muscatine, Id. 384. Von Hostrop vs. City of Madison, Id. 291.

Here the company had power to issue bonds, and the governor had power to indorse them when certain conditions precedent had been complied with. If the company puts the bonds in circulation duly indorsed, but before the conditions precedent to authorize this indorsement have been complied with, it is very clear that the company itself is liable on the bonds in the hands of a bona fide holder, whether the indorser is bound or not.

But the defendant company claims that Clews & Company are not bona fide holders. There is no proof whatever in the record that they or either of them had any actual notice of any infirmity in the bonds. They are shown to be citizens and residents of New York, and neither is shown ever to have been in Georgia, or to have had any actual knowledge of the progress of the road.

But the defendant company insists that Clews, one of the complainants, was treasurer of the railroad company, and he is therefore charged with constructive notice of the facts connected with the issue of the bonds.

I do not so understand the law. Clews, if he had been the regular and only treasurer of the company, would not thereby necessarily be a member of the corporation. He was neither president, vice-president, director, nor stockholder, and no more bound to take constructive notice of the doings of the company than any other employee, clerk or contractor.

But he was appointed treasurer in pursuance of a resolution of the company authorizing the president "to appoint a treasurer in the city of New York to represent said bonds,"

The bonds were printed in New York, and Clews signed them as Treasurer, and they were then forwarded to the company in Georgia to be issued by the company according to its needs, and in pursuance of law. I cannot think for a moment that by these facts he was charged with construction notice of any infirmity afterwards attaching to the bonds.

The claim of the railroad company that the bonds were returned to Clews after their indorsement by the governor to hold, not as having any claim upon them but as treasurer and bailee of the railroad company, is refuted by the fact that the bonds were sent, not to Clews individually, but to Clews & Co., and by the further fact that by the express terms of the correspondence between Cooper and the governor already referred to the delivery of the bonds to them was to secure the payment to the Bethlehem iron company for one thousand tons of iron, and for any advances the said Henry Clews & Company may have made to the contractors in said railroad.

This correspondence also shows beyond any controversy that Clews & Company did not receive the bonds simply as the financial agents of the railroad company.

The question is not whether the bonds are binding on the state but binding on the railroad company. Even if the bonds were issued prematurely and without the authority of the railroad company, and Clews & Co., had notice of these facts, nevertheless they would be binding on the company, because they had deliberately ratified their issue, by ordering in 1871 the issue of a new set of bonds under its new name, the Cherokee railroad company for the purpose of exchanging them for the old bonds.

The proof also shows that the directors acquiesced in the disposition made of two hundred of these bonds, and that the other seventy-five were placed in the Kimball, a contractor, by Cooper, the president to be used as collateral to raise money to pay for iron which had been purchased for the road.

We are, therefore, led to the conclusion that when Clews & Company received the bonds from the governor of Georgia, they became the bona fide holders ther of, free from any infirmity or defect in their issue, and were entitled to retain them for the purposes for which they were placed in their hands.

The defendant company further insists that the report of the master is not supported by the evidence, because all of the contractors composing the firm of Laman, Conant & Company were expressly released from liability by Henry Clews & Company, except H. I. Kimball, who, with their assent, assumed all the liabilities of the contractors.

The evidence seems fully to show that in November, 1870, H. I. Kimball, at the instance of Clews & Company, bought out his co-contractors in the firm of Laman, Conant & Company, and personally assumed their whole debt to Clews & Company. Conceding this to be the fact, we do not see how, standing alone, it could change the liability, if any existed, of the Cherokee railroad company to Clews & Company. The release of some of the contractors could not have the effect to release the collateral securities, unless it was so expressly agreed, of which there is no evidence.

This brings us to the consideration of the main ground upon which it is claimed that the report of the master is erroneous, and this is, that, whatever Clews & Company advanced to the contractors, Laman, Conant & Company, for the construction of the Cartersville and Van Wert railroad, has been repaid them and there is nothing due them on that account, and that for the bonds of the Cartersville and Van Wert company, held by Clews & Company. Kimball, after or about the time he assumed the liabilities of Laman, Conant & Company delivered to Clews & Company in substitution the bonds of the Brunswick and Albany railroad company indorsed by the state of Georgia, and semi-annual gold bonds of the state of Georgia.

If either of these claims is true it is evident that the master erred in reporting an indebtedness due from the Cartersville & Van Wert railroad company to Clews & Co.

Was the money advanced by Clews & Co. to the contractors repaid either by them or by H. I. Kimball or by any other person or corporation?

The proof shows beyond all controversy that Clews & Co. did advance to the contractors money amounting in the aggregate to a sum largely greater than the amount found due by the master. The burden of proof is therefore upon the defendant railroad company to show that this sum has been repaid. The master finds that it has not, but that there is still due a large sum. He says "most of the money required to pay for the iron and other materials used upon the road and the work done thereon was furnished and advanced to and for the contractors by Henry Clews & Co. under some agreement the exact terms of which the proofs do not show, and I find and determine that up to October 5, 1870, the said Clews & Co. including interest and commissions had advanced to and for said contractors the sum of $167,431.70, which should bear interest at that date at 7 per cent. per annum."

Does the evidence show that the master erred in this conclusion? In other words, has the railroad company proven payment of the sums which it is not seriously disputed were advanced by Clews & Co. to the contractors?

There is no direct proof. No receipt of Clews & Co. showing repayment is produced, and the books neither of Laman, Conant & Co. nor of H. I. Kimball are produced showing how and when payment was made. On the other hand the books of Clews & Co. show that the account of the contractors is still open and unbalanced, and show a much larger sum due them than the master has reported, and Clews & Co. are found in possession of the bonds of the Cartersville & Van Wert railroad company, which were placed in their hands to secure these very advances which it is now claimed have been repaid.

There is no pretence that any payment was made to Clews & Co. by any person but H. I. Kimball, that is to say no payment in money—and Kimball himself does not claim that he ever paid Clews & Co. in money for their advances to the contractors. He testifies, page 161, as follows: "Question. State what was the condition of the account between Clews & Co. and the contractors of which you were one when you entered into an arrangement with Clews at his request for a settlement. Answer: "My recollection is, it was about $175,000, or $178,000. That was the amount due from the contractors to Clews & Co. for advances." This as other portion of the testimony of Kimball shows was in November 1870. On page 169 he testifies: Question. "Did the company pay the interest due on the bonds of the Cartersville & Van Wert railroad. Answer. "They did not." "Question. Did the company ever pay the the $178,000 cash to Clews & Co." "Answer. I assumed the indebtedness. It was not otherwise paid that I know of. No money was paid back to Clews & Co. that I know of, only as they obtained it from the sale of bonds." "Question. Was the payments to Clews & Co. in bonds for advances to both roads? (The Cartersville & Van Wert and the Brunswick & Albany.)" "Answer. I never made any payment to Clews only in turning over bonds that I was authorized to sell."

It is made clear from this testimony that if Clews & Co. were ever paid for their advances to the Cartersville & Van Wert railroad company, it was not in money but in bonds.

The complainants were not paid for their advances in the bonds of the Cartersville & Van Wert railroad. They received but 275 of these bonds which were placed in their hands as collateral security. They have these bonds now, and the constitute the basis of their claim against the Cartersville & Van Wert railroad company. No interest has ever been paid upon them. The transfer of the bonds to them cannot therefore be considered as payment but only as a security for payment. Therefore, if the debt of Clews & Co. was ever paid by Kimball, it must have been by the deposit of other bonds than those of the Cartersville & Van Wert company.

The evidence of Kimball shows, and it is not disputed that in November, 1870, he bought out all the other contractors of the Cartersville and Van Wert railroad company, and also of the Brunswick and Albany railroad company, and became sole contractor of both roads and assumed the existing indebtedness of the contractors on both roads to Clews & Co.

The claim now is that after the assumption by Kimball of the debts of these contractors, and after his election as the president of the Cartersville & Van Wert railroad company under its new name the Cherokee railroad company, he, and as Kimball himself testifies, early in the spring of 1871, delivered and paid to Clews & Co. a large number of the bonds of the Brunswick and Albany railroad company, sufficient fully to pay and discharge every alleged claim which Clews & Co. held against the defendant railroad company, and they were received by complainants in full satisfaction and payment, and Clews thereafter claimed to hold the Carterville and Van Wert bonds as treasurer of the company and not as a debt or obligation existing against the same.

Is this claim of payment or satisfaction of the debt due Clews & Co. supported by the proof?

The fact that Clews & Co. hold the bonds of the Cartersville and Van Wert railroad company, claiming title as bearers, is prima facie evidence that they hold them as the obligations of the railroad company. We think, as already stated, that the proof is clear that the bonds were handed to them by the governor of Georgia upon the request of the president of the railroad company, to secure them for their advances to the contractors.

The presumption of law from these facts is that neither Kimball nor any one else has paid the debt due to complainants, nor has substituted other bonds for those of the Cartersville & Van Wert railroad company.

The complainants rely also on other evidence to show that there has been no satisfaction of their claim against the Cartersville and Van Wert company by the substitution of other bonds. As already stated, Kimball who claims to have made the substitution, testifies that it was done early in the spring of 1871. (See printed record pp. 145-146.) If this is true, from that time forward Clews & Company had no sort of claim upon the 275 Cartersville and Van Wert railroad bonds in their possession, but should at once have delivered them to Kimball. Kimball excuses this failure to return the bonds by the statement that when he asked Clews for them they were not at hand. Now, is it credable that Kimball, a business man, left in the hands of Clews & Co., 275 bonds of $1000 bonds each, payable to bearer, for which he had substituted others, and to the immediate return to him of which he was entitled, and never took the scratch of a pen from Clews & Co., to show that they held the bonds for Kimball.

On the contrary, as late as July 10, 1871, Kimball addressed to Clews & Co., a writing of that date which so far from setting up any claim to the 275 Cartersville and Van Wert bonds, but which in effect acknowledges the title of Clews & Co., to the bonds.

It appears according to this paper and other testimony in the record that the name of the Cartersville and Van Wert railroad company had been changed by an act of the legislature of Georgia to the Cherokee railroad company, and that under this new name the company had prepared three hundred bonds of $1,000 each, which it intended to substitute for the bonds issued by the company under the name of the Cartersville and Van Wert company.

Under this state of facts, Kimball addresses the following note to Clews & Co.:

"CHEROKEE RAILROAD COMPANY,
"ATLANTA, GA., July 10, 1871.

"*Messrs. Henry Clews & Co.:*

"GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to inform you that by an act of the legislature of Georgia, accepted by the Cartersville and Van Wert railroad company, the name of that company has been changed to the 'Cherokee railroad company,' and the bonds of the Cherokee railroad company have been executed to take up the two hundred and seventy-five bonds you hold executed by the Cartersville and Van Wert railroad company. Will you please return the two hundred and seventy-five bonds you hold to the governor of Georgia, when he will indorse same number of bonds of the Cherokee railroad company and forward to you, and this is to be his authority for so doing. Yours respectfully,

"H. I KIMBALL,
"Pres't Cherokee railroad company."

On this letter of Kimball was indorsed, with the knowledge and in the presence of Kimball, a letter dated New York July 15, 1871, addressed to the governor of Georgia to be signed by Clews & Co., and which was afterwards signed by them, and which reads as follows:

DEAR SIR:—Above please find the order of H. I. Kimball, president of the Cherokee railroad company, formerly the Cartersville & Van Wert railroad company, authorizing an exchange by you of 275 endorsed bonds of the Cherokee railroad company for the same number of indorsed bonds of the Cartersville & Van Wert railroad company. Please forward to us at as early a day as convenient the 275 indorsed Cherokee railroad bonds, and we will be responsible for the cancellation and return to you of a like number of the bonds of the Cartersville & Van Wert railroad company.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY CLEWS & CO.

This letter of Kimball so indorsed was left in the hands of Clews & Co.

This letter is upon its face utterly inconsistent with, and completely overturns the claim of Kimball that early in the spring of 1871 he had placed in the hands of Clews Brunswick & Albany bonds as substitutes for the Cartersville & Van Wert bonds held by them, and which Clews & Company did not return because they were not at hand. Unless this paper can be explained it must put an end to the theory of Kimball that he had satisfied the Cartersville & Van Wert bonds by the substitution therefor of the Brunswick and Albany bonds.

The presumption is that the paper means what it says. That it was intended to accomplish just what it purports to have in view is proven by the testimony of Crosby, who dictated the order indorsed on the back of Kimball's letter, in Kimball's presence, and at his request. Crosby was the attorney of both Clews & Co. and Kimball. His testimony is found on pages 111, 112 and 113 of the printed record, and gives a minute and circumstantial detail of the circumstances under which the letter was written by Kimball, and the indorsement made by Clews & Co. His testimony is clear and distinct that the purposes of their writings was what appears on their face, namely, an exchange of the Cartersville & Van Wert bonds held by Clews & Co. for the new issue of Cherokee bonds. There is no attempt made to impeach the character of this witness. He is sustained in all respects by the testimony of Clews on page 119, 120, 121, by the testimony of Fowler, the partner of Clews on pages 125, 126 and 127, by the testimony of Laman on pages 135 and 136, and by the testimony of Conant and Frost.

The evidence of Crosby, Clews and Fowler is clear to the point that there had been in fact no substitution of Brunswick and Albany bonds by Kimball for the Cartersville and Van Wert bonds held by Clews & Co., and they are supported in this by the testimony of Burnap, Laman, Conant and Frost.

As already noticed, Kimball took no receipt or acquittance for Clews & Co., and he allowed the account of Clews & Co., against the contractors of the Cartersville and Van Wert railroad company, all of which he had assumed, to stand open upon the books, and it stands open and unbalanced to this day.

It is claimed by Kimball that his letter of July 10, 1871, and the indorsement of Clews & Co., were not to effect an exchange of bonds, but was simply a paper to be lodged in the office of the governor of Georgia, to make the records in that office appear right—to show that the governor had not indorsed two sets of bonds when the law only authorized him to indorse one.

In support of this theory, it urged that Kimball showed great solicitude to have the paper executed, which would have been unnatural on the supposition that it was only for the benefit of Clews & Co. In reply to this it may be said that the testimony shows that the Cherokee railroad company issued, not only first, but second mortgage bonds, and it was important, in order to give credit to the second mortgage bonds, to take up the old Cartersville and Van Wert bonds. With these latter bonds outstanding, what were called second mortgage bonds of the Cherokee railroad company were in fact third mortgage bonds. The cancellation of the old bonds would naturally improve the credit of these new second mortgage bonds. This may account for the anxiety of Kimball to make the exchange.

It is also urged in support of the theory of Kimball, that in August, 1871, he negotiated and sold in Wall street, through one Kneeland, after having given the order to Clews & Co., of July 10 the first mortgage bonds of the Cherokee railroad company, which he would not have dared to.

It is difficult to limit the daring of an adroit, able and hopeful man when pressed with difficulties and embarrassments. Kimball was about to go to Europe to raise money, and he did go in the latter part of the summer of 1871, with the expectation as he said of returning with plenty of means. What he would do under such circumstances to raise money temporarily before he left with the confident expectation of making everything right on his return, is not for us to say. At all events the evidence of Kneeland shows that the first mortgage Cherokee bonds were disposed of by Kimball in New York in August 1871 in either a secret and cautious way, which did not indicate that he felt perfectly easy in putting them upon the market.

We think the fact that he sold them under the circumstances stated and in the manner stated does not raise any insuperable obstacle to claim of Clews & Co., that the paper of July 10, '71, means what it purports to mean on its face.

But there are objections to the theory of Kimball touching the purpose of the letter and endorsement.

1. It was a very round-about and unnatural way to accomplish what Kimball says he had in view, namely, to make straight the governor's records, and

2. The paper itself, instead of being taken by Kimball and sent to the governor of Georgia to perform its office, as understood by Kimball, was left in the hands of Clews & Co., who retained it till October, 1871, when they sent the messenger, Burnap, to the governor with the paper to demand the exchange of the bonds according to the obvious tenor of the paper. And to this day the paper has never been used to make straight the records of the governor's office. It is still in the hands hands of Clews & Co.

So we think this witness—the written paper, which cannot forget, which remains the same from month to month and year to year—stands unimpeached and its testimony unexplained.

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A. RATTERREE.

Daily Constitution.
ATLANTA
TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2.

Preferred Locals.

For real Delicacies, Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, New Crop Select Teas, Fresh Roast Coffees, Pure Spices, &c., &c., at the very lowest prices, go to A. M. Lewin & Co's, 78 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION to specimen of our "news." mar11-ly

The Truth.

In the whole United States there is not a baking powder or flavoring extract that is so valuable, so pos itive, so effectual in producing the most elegant and beautiful bread and biscuits, the most delicious, desirable, and delicate flavored cakes, pastry, ice cream, etc., as Dr. Price's justly celebrated Cream Baking Powder and True Flavoring Extracts, Almond, Lemon, and aromatic flavors. Try them and you will be delighted with their true qualities, and find that they are far superior to anything in their line.

oct30—dsat-sun-tues&thur—w1t

BRIDAL PRESENTS

Geo. Sharp, Jr.,
34 WHITEHALL STREET,

Will make a Grand Display of Sterling Silver BRIDAL PRESENTS, on Monday Morning, November 1st, 1875.

BRIDAL PRESENTS,

Just received by fast express this day, October 30th, from the Gorham Manufacturing Company, the largest and most elegant assortment of

BRIDAL PRESENTS

Ever offered for inspection in this city. The PUBLIC WILL KNOW that I ALWAYS advertise just what I can exhibit. These goods I shall offer for sale at the very lowest prices. I particularly desire the citizens of Atlanta and s rangers to examine this beautiful selection of artistic pieces in Sterling Silver. Respectfully,

GEO. SHARP, JR.

New Advertisements.

Rupture—Dr. Sherman.
Something new—Dr. Southwick.
Safe and platform scales wanted.
Property owners—F. E. & J. Hurt.
For sale—A. Ratterree.
Removal—A. & S. Fosenfeld.
Milton sheriff's sale—H. Smith.
Henry sheriff's sales—P. E Brown
Trustee's sale—John D. Cameron.
Choice location—Wallace & Fowler.
Caution—Wm. A. Ramsay.
Executor's sale—Milton A. Candler.
F. B. A—J. E. Mann.
For sale—Smith's carriage shop.
Second stock—Lowe, Douglass & Dallas.
For administration—L. B. Griggs.
Hurrah for the Virginia Shoe Store.

CONDUCTORS BROTHERHOOD.

The Gay and Festive Users of the "Punch" Meet Here in Convention.

At half-past ten o'clock this morning a convention of Railroad Conductors will convene at the Kimball House. Quite a number were registered at the Kimball yesterday, and spent the day caucussing. They are a fine looking body of men. The following are among the delegates present:

C. J. Stanchfield, C. B. & Q. R. R, Creston, Iowa.
Lewis Kugler, C. & W. R. R, Catawissa, Penn.
J. H. Archer, Cleveland, Ohio.
W. B. Kerr, C. & A. R. R.
T. B. Kelly, C. R. I. & P. R. R, Atchison, Kansas.
W. A. Burgett, A. & G. W. R. R, Galion, Ohio.
A. Vannaman, Union Pacific R. R, San Francisco, Cal.
J. L. Ward, Ill. Central R. R, Galena, Ill.
J. W. Bartlet, A. & G. W. R. R, Salaca, N. Y.
A. O. Taylor, C. B. & Q. R. R, Aurora, Ill.
C. S. Wheaton, Lehigh Valley R. R, Elmira, N. Y.
J. M. Ellerich, L. M. R. R, Steubensville, Ohio.
W. M. Churchgton, L. M. R. R, Cincinnati, Ohio.
John Surles, C. B. & Q. R. R, Burlington, Iowa.
J. C. W. Long, P. H. W. & C. R. R, Fort Wayne, Ind.
M. C. Gilmar, N. C. R. R, Wellsville, Ohio.
A. S. Alexander, P. H. W. & C. R. R, Alliance, Ohio.
J. M. Berg, C. & P. R. R, Phillipsville, N. J.
W. T. Kelly, [illegible]
J. D. L. & W. R. R, Phillipsville, N. J.
A. S. Chambers, B. & O. R. R.
J. C. Whisson, B. & O. R. R, Newark, Ohio.
J. T. Fullerton, C. & I. R. R, Aurora, Ill.
Allen Potter, C. B. & Q. R. R, Ottumwa, Iowa.
C. S. McMurrar, M. & C. R. R, Cincinnati.
O. J. Smith, A. & G. W. R. R, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. W. Jones, A. & G. R. R.
A. R. Elliot, T. & N. G. S. R. R
E. G. Whitman, N. Y. & E. R. R, Buffalo, N. Y.
Harry Morse, Union Pacific R. R, Omaha.
W. E. Fape, and R. R. Hargi, W. & A. R. R.

The following are the officers of the grand lodge of the conductors' brotherhood:

G. Z. Crozen, G. C. C, Crestline, Ohio.
M. L. Smith, A. C. C, Pittsburg, Penn.
Joe Packard, G. R. S, Parsons, Kansas.
W. L. Collins, G. T, Hornellsville, N. Y.
J. W. Chambers, G. S. & C, Atlanta.

Quite a number have brought their wives along.

The old veteran inventor of the Bell punch, Sanford Bell, and the popular ladies, man, was introduced to the members of the brotherhood.

We treat the stay of the brotherhood will be pleasant and profitable. The latch s'ring of our door is on the outside to them while here.

The Troubadours.

Last night this excellent company gave their first entertainment in our city, and received a gratifying welcome from a large audience. The comedy, "sailing under false colors," was first presented and "took" well. "Patchwork," a comic operatic medley, concluded the performance. It was decidedly rich, and the audience was kept in a roar of laughter from beginning to end. The managers must have been gratified at the fine reception of the entertainment. It was novel and pleasant and just the thing to entertain and amuse an audience.

To-night the Troubadours will give another performance, at which the new comedy, "Little Mother," especially adapted to the Troubadours, will be presented. After this will follow "Patchwork," which cannot fail to please. We are sure a good attendance at the opera house will greet the Troubadours this evening. The entertainment they present is sure to please, and is decidedly unique. It is one of the few unfailing antidotes for that terrible malady familiarly known as "the blues."

A Horrible Death.

Yesterday morning about nine o'clock William White, an operative in James Orsmond's paper mill, met a horrible and sudden death. The unfortunate man had on an apron tied with bagging strings. He was warned by one of his companions of the danger in wearing it not ten minutes before the accident. It is supposed that the string got entangled with the main shaft, and drew him to it ere he was conscious of his peril. With lightning-like rapidity the shaft whipped him round and round until his body was wound round the shaft and his brains beat out against the ground. There were six or seven men working within a few feet of him in full sight, but so quickly was the sad work accomplished that he had no time to utter a single cry. He leaves a wife but no children. His parents reside at Rome.

Good News From Mississippi.

Gen. John B. Gordon returned from Mississippi last night, and brings cheering intelligence. No people, he says, were ever more aroused to the necessity of getting rid of their present rulers and they have infused into the negroes the desire to get rid of the thieves and plunderers who have been crushing the life-blood out of them so long. The majority of the people, white and colored, are with the democrats. He spoke on Saturday at Hernando to an immense mass meeting. There were between 300 and 400 negroes in the democratic procession. He predicts that the democrats will carry the state unless the carpet-baggers succeed in getting up a difficulty at the polls, uniting the negroes.

Election of Hook and Ladder.

The Hook and Ladder boys held their annual election last night. It resulted as follows:

Foreman, W. R. Joyner.
1st. Assistant Foreman, B. B. Turner.
2nd " " Hart Wylie.
Secretary, J. S. Mitchell.
Treasurer, R. J. Lowry.
Delegate, J. H. Sterchi.

The members were out in full force, and contemplate giving a ball at an early date. Judge Butts still pulls the ribbons for the company, and is willing to run any other company for the champion team of the city. The re-election of Capt. Joyner as foreman is a gratifying tribute to his efficiency and popularity.

Police Doings.

The police made a raid Sunday on some negroes who assemble every Sunday, near the barracks, and captured nine.

Last night Policeman Kendrick brought in a man between 50 and 60 years of age in a destitute condition, who could give no intelligible account of himself.

Very few city arrests yesterday.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Petitions—Reports—Resolutions.

ATLANTA, November 1, 1875.

The council met. Present Hon. C. C Hammock, Mayor and a full Board

RECONSIDERATION.

Councilman Morris moved to reconsider the action of council in repealing sections 519, 520, 521 of the Code relative to Street Overseer. Motion lost by the following votes:

Yeas—Goodwin, Turner, Goldsmith, Ellis, Morris, Garmony.

Nays—West, Maddox, Haas, Beatie, Flynn, Richardson, Hunt.

PETITIONS.

Of T. C. Murphy for permission to erect a wooden fish stand in front of his restaurant on Marietta street. Granted.

Of S. F. Junkin asking that $12.50 be refunded on account of license tax paid. Tabled.

Of J. J. Griffin relative to real estate which has been double taxed and asking that it be remitted. Granted.

Of B. G. Kelley asking that $20 paid to exhibit a six legged calf be refunded. Tabled.

Of T. M. D Ward et al. for a sidewalk on Thurman street to the African M. E. church. Referred to Street Committee.

Of T. D. Lynes for a broker's license for one quarter. Referred to Tax committee.

Of H. Y. Snow et al. for a crossing from corner of DeGive's Opera House to opposite corner of Marietta street. Referred to Street committee.

Of Charles Turner for a free license to keep a restaurant. Referred to Relief committee.

Of Mr. Ashworth for a free license to peddle. Granted.

Of W. F. Patillo et al., asking that the line of Crew street, on the west side, be straightened by having the fruit line of Geo. Hillyer's lot set back five feet. Referred to Street committee.

Of D. C. & E. C. Jones for sixty feet of granite curbing in front of the Central block, Whitehall street. Referred to Street committee.

Of W. D. Ellis (not the councilman) asking that the matter of damage to his lot be referred to a committee. Referred to Councilmen Flynn, Turner and Richardson.

Of Clint Taylor and G. W. Kries, inviting the council to attend the races. Accepted.

Of L. G. Holland, sexton, for grass seed for the Cemetery. Referred to the Cemetery committee.

Of M. C. Kiser, et al., for lamp posts on the south east corner of Wheat and Collins street, northwest corner of said street and midway between Ivey and Collins streets. Referred to Gas committee.

Of E. E Rawson asking that $2,000 be passed up in favor of the Board of Education. Granted.

Of T. D. Lynes asking for the abatement of a nuisance on the corner of Garnett and Whitehall streets. Referred to the Marshal.

Of A. E Fechter, asking that $5 erroneously paid for street tax. Referred to Tax committee.

Of Mrs Crissie A Loyd, to build a wooden addition to her residence, corner Luckie and Forsyth streets. Referred to committee on Fire Department with power to act.

Of A. M Thigpeu, of Newnan, asking for reduction of assessment on property in the city. Receivor of his race was drawn.

Of J. C Peck, for permission to erect a wooden portico to the Markham House. Granted.

Of C. H Strong, relative to grade of street on Harris street. Received.

Of Mrs Maxey, for a free license to peddle. Referred to Relief committee with power to act.

Of W. L. Calhoun, relative to petition of J. M. Calhoun & Son for refunding of license tax paid illegally. Former action reconsidered and petition recommitted.

BUILDING INSPECTORS.

Calvin Fay and M. T. Castleberry, Building Inspectors, and H. T. McDaniel, City Engineer, reported that they had inspected the chimney of the house on the corner of Peters and Whitehall street, and recommend that the chimney fronting on Peters street be underpinned with rock or brick.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Finance—Recommending payment of bills amounting to $8,467.56. Adopted.

Finance—Favorable on report of arbitrators to pay H. C. Holcombe $300 for damage to property; adverse on petition of Dr. Palmer for $50 for services as chairman of the Board of Health. Adopted.

Tax—Favorable on petition of J Purley for license to carry on a gift enterprise provided it can be revoked at any time by the Mayor; committee recommend that petition of Grocers Protective Association relat ve to peddlers without license. Referred to Board of Police Commissioners. Adopted.

Relief—$83 expended during month. Adopted.

Fire department—Recommend that notification of Water Commissioners relative to hydrants be referred to the fire department; favorable on petition of W T Ferree to erect a wooden portico. Adopted.

Public schools—Submitting the reports of the President and Board of Education. Received.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Maddox—

Resolved, That the committees on Fit nance and Tax examine as to whether or no the taxes of 1876 should be collected semi-annually, and if thought proper to prepare an ordinance to that effect. Adopted.

By Councilman Beatie—

Resolved, That the Street committee be authorized to put down a rock crossing on Pryor street from Dodd's new building to Fuller & Smith's store. Adopted

By Councilman Richardson—

Whereas, the action of the Mayor and Council in varying the annual appropriations made last May, was legally decided under section 13, until the next regular meeting by the action of the aldermanic board, and whereas, under section 56, it is made the duty of the city treasurer to pay annually on conditions which now exist, on the first Monday in November, to the board of water commissioners the sum of $3,500, which sum was not considered in the variations proposed by council, and whereas, under section 33 these variations are not to enlarge in any manner the aggregate of the appropriations for the year, and as the said sum of $3500 would in some measure make the expenses incurred in excess of said limits,

Resolved, That it is not expected nor desired that the aldermanic board will concur in the changes proposed by council.

Resolved, That the mayor appoint a committee of five to confer with the Board of Aldermen at their next regular meeting, with a view to harmonizing and facilitating the action of the two Boards in making the necessary variations in said annual appropriations. Adopted.

Committee: Richardson, Flynn, Ellis, Turner, Beatie.

By Councilman Hunt—

Resolved, That the pump at the station be removed to the Cemetery. Adopted.

By Councilman Richardson—

Resolved, That the rock wall on Simpson street, east of Luckie, be repaired. Referred to Street committee.

By Councilman Beatie—

Resolved, That the tax ordinance be so amended as to exempt hogs and cattle. Referred to Tax committee.

By Councilman Goodwin—

Resolved, That the clerk be authorized to take from the Herald Publishing Co. 100 additional codes, provided that they do not cost more than $100 and the company will accept a credit of $100 on Alston & Co.'s tax for 1874 in payment. Adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. T. Ferree was granted permission to erect a fish stand on Wall street.

The petition of T. M. Haddock relative to a city directory, was referred to the Finance committee.

Council went from labor to refreshments.

Trial of Policemen.

The case against our ex-policemen Camp and Roberts, in the United States court, will come up to-morrow. Our readers will remember the case and the defendants. They are both young men, just commencing life, and Mr. Camp has a wife and two little children.

We learn that the case had been twice set down for trial, but were continued through the kindness of Judge Woods on account of engagements of the defendants' counsel in the superior court.

We are satisfied from what we know of the men, that they would not intentionally violate a law of the United States, and hope that they will have but little trouble in obtaining a verdict of not guilty.

The defendants are represented by Gartrell & Stephens, Peeples & Howe, and Hoke Smith. The government by Amos T. Akerman and the United States district attorney.

Artistic Work.

The invitations for the silver wedding that takes place on Peachtree street, were designed, engraved and printed at George Sharp's, jr., jewelry store. We have examined many specimens of fine copper and steel plate engraving, but the elegance of design displayed by our home artists we think will compare favorably with and even excel northern work. We think Mr. Sharp in introducing this elegant and exquisite branch of business to his already popular jewelry store has made a decided hit. No more use of weeks and months delay in sending off wedding invitations and cards, when they can be had at home in superior style at about one half the northern price. We must say Mr. Stevens is an artist hard to excel.

Col. Wm. M. Nichols.

The above gentleman, formerly lessee of the Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga., and lately of New Holland Springs, Ga., has, we learn, purchased a desirable building in this city, which he proposes to convert, with large additions to be speedily made, into a first-class boarding house. Col. Nichols knows how to keep a hotel.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Press.

Editors Constitution:—Please announce that I am no longer a candidate for councilman. Respectfully,

A. P. STEWART.

ATLANTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Auspicious Opening—Address of Dr. J. T Johnson.

To-day, the fifteenth annual session of the Atlanta Medical College begins. The institution was opened just twenty years ago, but during the war it suspended operations, hence it is now entering upon the sixteenth year of its actual work.

Last night the opening address of the present term was delivered in the hall of representatives by Dr. J. T. Johnson, professor of anatomy. A tolerably large audience assembled in the hall, which included many prominent citizens, a large number of distinguished physicians, a good attendance of ladies, and about eighty students.

At eight o'clock the exercises of the evening were opened with prayer by Rev. E. W. Warren.

Dr. V. H. Taliaferro, dean of the faculty, then introduced Dr. Johnson who was received with applause. He delivered an address in which he noted several of the recent changes and advances in medical science, and he urged upon the students the necessity of close observation and reflection. He said he did not address boys, and hence advice and warning were needless. He spoke to men who fully appreciated the importance of their position and were fully qualified to enter upon the research which awaited them. He announced that he did not propose to treat of medicine in its most general sense. The theme was too grand for any one mind, and no address could convey an adequate idea of its importance. Some of the most important changes which have recently taken place in the science were expatiated upon. The former prevalence and universal use of bleeding for all diseases was noted, and it was also told how the complete disuse of the lancet followed. Both ideas were erratic, and the lancet is now assigned its proper place.

The different treatment for fevers from that formerly in vogue was also explained. The errors of supermedication became apparent, and to avoid them men adopted the opposite error of non-medication. The fallacies of both theories were displayed.

Oliver Wendell Holmes once said, "I think it would be better for the world if all the medicine were cast into the sea, but it would be worse for the fishes." Although this statement is ridiculous, it contains a grain of truth. Too much medicine is often given; it is prescribed in season and out of season, and shoved into the neck of the patient.

The speaker urged upon the student the necessity of avoiding extreme views on these points, to understand the relation between the medicine and the disease. One ideal men are not to be followed. The true model for a young physician is he whose mind sees all things in their proper relations to each other and from them all evolves the truth.

After noting these changes in the science of medicine and the causes which produced them, the deduction of the whole address was drawn. It was this. That the students should at once begin to cultivate thought and reflection, and to be untiring in their observation of all things relating to the noble science on whose study they were entering. The mere administration of medicine was one of the very least functions of a physician. He had a grander work.

The young men were advised to add to the skill of a scientific doctor, the virtues of a good physician. A beautiful picture of that benefactor of his race was drawn. He if the true model; his is the noblest work on earth. He moves amid suffering and sorrow and his sympathy is like soothing balm to the afflicted.

In conclusion the speaker urged upon all the students the importance of the field upon which there was opportunity for the cultivation of all that was purest and best in man's nature and for unbounded usefulness to fellow-men.

The address was heard with profound attention. It was pleasantly brief and finely adapted for the end which its author had in view.

Dr. Johnson is a young man, but he has won an enviable fame in his profession, and now has the honor to fill one of the most important chairs in the Atlanta Medical College.

WELCOME.

After the address Dr. V. H Taliaferro, Dean of the faculty extended to the students a warm welcome, not only in the name of the faculty, but of the citizens of Atlanta. He said that the institution was flourishing and looked toward a bright future. The day would come when they would be proud to point to their "alma mater." It was the intention of the faculty and the citizens to make the Atlanta medical college an object of pride to the city, the state and the whole south.

Rev. E W Warren welcomed the students of the city and extended a cordial invitation to them to come and feel at home in the churches of the city.

THE COLLEGE

has opened under unusually favorable auspices. Eighty students are already in attendance, and the number will be doubled before the session closes. This is always the case. The last session opened with fifty students and before its close there were one hundred and fifteen. It is safe to calculate on one hundred and fifty for the present term. How many medical colleges in the south can boast that number of students? The young men come from all parts of Georgia and from several adjoining states. The prospects of the college are fine.

In spite of the apathy of the citizens, it is growing and flourishing as it never has before. A fine faculty and an efficient dean are now in control, and in their hands its future is safe. The patronage of the public is more liberally bestowed every term. Young men from all parts of the south are coming here to be fitted for the practice of a noble profession. Each year the Atlanta Medical college turns out a large class of young physicians, well trained and taught. The city should be proud of this institution. If Atlanta will, she can have the finest medical college in the south.

THE SUPREME COURT.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

13. Coweta	3	17. Middle	9
14. Rome	16	18. Ocmulgee	14
15. Chattahoochee	11	19. Eastern	22
16. Augusta	19	20. Brunswick	4

(The Supreme Court decisions and the daily proceedings of the court are now furnished *exclusively* to THE CONSTITUTION by Capt. Jackson, the Supreme Court Reporter, who *revises the proof*. The decisions frequently cover four or five columns, and the great expense of their publication by THE CONSTITUTION should evoke the support of every lawyer in Georgia.)

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Oct. 30, 1875.

COWETA CIRCUIT.

No. 7. Argument concluded.

No. 8. Ames vs Hill, et al, executors. Complaint, from Troup. Argued.

Speer & Speer, B H Bigham, plaintiff in error.

B H Bingham, Ferrell & Longley, contra

No. 9. Sterling vs Arnold, et al. Claim, from Troup. Argued.

A H Cox, B H Hill & Son, for plaintiff in error.

Speer & Speer, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr Cox, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a m on Tuesday next.

TOWN TOPICS.

—Purtell & Carroll, the tailors, are as busy as bees. A good sign. And it is well, for their suits fit elegantly—in fact, we have seen one all O. K. fenokee.

—Dr. Little, the state geologist, left Sunday night for the Okefenokee region, accompanied by Mr. Shelton. The whole party will be in camp Wednesday night at No. 11, on the Atlantic and Gulf road.

—The concert and tableaux of the Central Presbyterian church have been postponed from Thursday night until Tuesday night next, to prevent conflict with other entertainments. Tickets issued are good. Let everybody go.

Gilt Edge Property.

Don't forget the sale of that fine property, this afternoon on Peachtree street. Now is the opportunity for capitalists to invest their money. L. H. Clarke's residence, 301 Peachtree street, and J. N. Langston's, 241 Peachtree, is the property to be sold.

Reported Failures.

We have information of reported failures in Macon, but unless damage may unintentionally be done, we await further particulars.

Death.

We regret to chronicle this morning the death of Mrs. Rankin, wife of our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. J. W. Rankin, of the house of Hunt, Rankin & Lamar. We tender him our sincere sympathy.

Trinity Church.

The ladies of Trinity church are urgently requested to meet at the church Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Business of great importance.

First Baptist Church.

Rev. T. E. Skinner, D. D., will preach at this church to-night, (Tuesday,) at 7½ o'clock.

The Baptists of the city, as well as the public, are cordially invited to hear this eloquent and popular minister.

Thursday Night.

Tickets for the grand entertainment to take place at James' Hall on Thursday night can be procured at Phillips & Crew's. Admission 50 cents; children half price. The costumes and paraphernalia are really splendid, and the performers are no novices in the art of pleasing the public.

Personal Paragraphs.

—Col. Abda Johnson, of Cartersville, is in the city.

—T. J. Hightower is the coming man for Mayor of Smyrna.

—The Belle of Rutledge passed through here yesterday en route to Thomaston to attend a wedding.

—Hon. John W. Wofford, of Cartersville, is in the city.

—Policeman J. B Monaghan is again on duty.

—E. F. Hanbury, of that newsy sheet, the Dalton Enterprise, is in the city.

—G. J. Brians & Bro., late of Cartersville, have opened a fine grocery on Decatur street.

—Malcolm Johnston, secretary of the State Agricultural Society, is back again at his old quarters at the capitol.

—James Hartley was yesterday commissioned notary public for the 317th district in Dodge county.

—H. A. Lumsden, of the Ellijay Courier, is in the city and will call on our merchants in the interest of his paper. It is a splendid advertising medium.

—Major O. H. Green, formerly of the firm of Truman & Green, of Macon, is in the city and will probably locate here. Welcome!

—Our friend, T. J. Burney, we learn has connected himself with THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, and will travel in the interest of that paper. Tom is one of the best newspaper workers in the whole country, and will make his influence felt in the circulation of that excellent paper.—Cuthbert Appeal.

—Dr. C. L. Wilson, Dr. O. J. R. Hanna, of the national surgical institute, of Indianapolis, Ind., were in the city yesterday. They are on their way to Charleston, S. C., prospecting and seeing the country. They will return to the city in a few weeks and hope to have the pleasure of meeting our citizens.

CITY LOCALS.

New Carpets. Cheap, pretty and stylish, just received at Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

Hurrah for the Virginia Shoe store! Why is it they are having such a big trade? Because they are keeping all the latest styles and the best shoes. Gentlemen are pleased with them, and the ladies delighted.

Gent's fine hand-sewed Boots and Shoes. Geo. W. Price.

Your chance at bargains this week in ready made clothing, at M. & J. Hirsch, 50 & 62 Whitehall street.

Misses' and Children's Shoes, from the Factory of Samuel Dunbar, Philadelphia. Geo. W. Price.

Just received another invoice of Children suits. The latest styles and fabrics, from $5 and up, at M. and J. Hirsch, 50 & 62 Whitehall street.

Fine French Kid and Goat Button Boots. Geo. W. Price.

Wise people all know where to go to buy clothing for fair treatment and square dealings, M. & J. Hirsch lead the Van, at 50 and 62 Whitehall street.

Desirable Property for Sale.—One of the most desirable resident Lots on Whitehall street for sale—cheap for cash. Apply to John T. Hagan.

Our list of prices: French cassimere business suit at $15, $18 and $20. Fine dress suits at $18, $20, $25. Fine English diagonal suits from $20 to $35 and all other goods at the same rates of prices, at Hirsch's 50 & 62 Whitehall street.

Kid and Goat Congress Gaiters. Geo. W. Price.

Popularity still clings to the leading clothiers of Atlanta. M. & J. Hirsch offer the best stock of ready made clothing in the city. Prices fixed at the lowest limit of profit. Over 2,000 stylish overcoats, our own make in sales room, stylish business suits $20, stylish fall and winter overcoats at $15. New style pantaloon in every variety to be found at 50 & 62 Whitehall street.

German Hand Cheese, Neufchatell, Pineapple, Sap Sago, Limburger, Swiss, Rolland Cream, Eidam and New York Cream Cheese, Russian Sardellee, Pickled Eels, Russian Caviar, Anchovis, French Mackerel and Sardines in Butter, French Fish Chowder, etc., received and for sale at A. M. Lewin & Co.'s, 78 Whitehall street.

White Satin Lace Boots and Kid Slippers. Geo. W. Price.

The only exclusive wholesale drug establishment in Atlanta is that of Messrs. Hunt, Rankin and Lamar, on Pryor street. This house seeks only the trade of merchants and dealers and others who buy in quantity. Purchasers of goods in their line should not buy until they have examined the stock and prices of this establishment.

Still Ahead!!—Furchgott, Benedict & Co., have received the largest and best selected stock of Carpets, Oilcloths, Window Shades and Upholstering goods ever brought to Atlanta, which were bought very cheap, and have been marked from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than former prices. They offer 50 pieces Brussels Carpeting, from $1 25 up. 25 pieces Scotch and English 3-ply Carpeting, very cheap! 20 pieces 2-ply English ingrain at 90c. 50 pieces American 2-ply, from 45c. up. 20 pieces Striped and Stamped Hemp Carpeting, from 25c. up. 10 pieces New Style Brussels Bordering. A full and complete line of floor Oilcloths, from 1 yard to 6 yards wide, very cheap!! 50 pieces Nottingham Lace, from 20c. up. A large and well-selected stock of Stair Rods, Cornices and Upholstering goods. A beautiful selection of Rugs, Mats, Crumb Cloths and Window Shades. Furchgott, Benedict & Co., No. 38 Whitehall street.

N. B.—Customers will save from 20 to 25 per cent. by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Announcements.

FOR ALDERMAN—CITY AT LARGE.—Messrs. Editors: Please announce the name of Mr. George T. Ogletree as a candidate for alderman, subject to the democratic nomination. MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce the name of O. H. Jones for alderman for the city at large, subject the democratic nomination.

FOR ALDERMAN—The many friends of ex-Alderman R. C. Young announce him a candidate for alderman, subject to the democratic nomination.

FIRST WARD.

We are authorized to announce A. B. Latham as a candidate for councilman from the first ward, subject to democratic nomination.

FOR COUNCILMAN.—Messrs. Editors: Please announce the candidacy of George H. Gramling for councilman from the first ward, subject to the democratic nomination to be held November 6th, 1875.

FIRST WARD DEMOCRATS.

SECOND WARD.

We are authorized to announce Mr. E. P. Chamberlin as a candidate for councilman from the second ward, subject to the democratic nomination.

FOURTH WARD.

FOR COUNCILMAN.—The friends of Robt. M. Farrar announce him a candidate for councilman from the 4th ward, subject to the democratic nomination.

We are authorized to announce the name of Dr. Samuel Hape for Councilman from the 4th ward subject to the democratic nomination. MANY CITIZENS.

FIFTH WARD.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce the name of Dr. S. T. Biggers as a suitable candidate for council member from the fifth ward. Dr. Biggers is an old citizens for 20 years of the city and having served the city as councilman with credit to the city and honor to himself. And we, as his friends and citizens of the fifth ward, earnestly solicit him to become a candidate for council member from the fifth ward, subject to the democratic nomination on the 6th of November next, which he has consented to do. MANY CITIZENS 5TH WARD.

D. A. McDuffie is announced by his friends as a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward, subject to the democratic nomination.

Andrew P. Stewart is announced for councilman from the 5th ward, subject to the democratic nomination. MANY VOTERS.

Obituary.

RANKIN—Died, at her late residence on Peters street, in this city, at 3 a. m., Nov. 1st, Mrs. Mary P. Rankin, wife of Mr. J. W. Rankin.

Augusta Constitutionalist and Washington Gazette please copy.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, November 1, 1875

Cotton closed quiet at 11¾c.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.

By wagon	93
Air-Line Railroad	392
West Point Railroad	57
Georgia Railroad	89
Central Railroad	45
Total	676
Receipts previous	19,533
Total	20,209
Stock on hand September 1	375
Grand total	20,584

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	265
Shipments previous	17,984
Total	18,349
Stock on hand	2,235

RECEIPTS AT ALL UNITED STATES PORTS.

	1874.	1875.
Saturday	19,165	20,221
Sunday and Monday	35,273	37,425
Tuesday	28,153	
Wednesday	22,035	
Thursday	25,628	
Friday	20,297	
Various	2,156	
Total	142,701	57,656

Showing an increase of 13,423 bales, compared with corresponding days of last year

See fourth page or opening quotations and city wholesale prices current.

Markets by Telegraph.

FINANCIAL.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, November 1.—Money active at 3@4.

Sterling strong at $4 79

Gold lower at 115¼@116.

Governments dull and steady; new fives ex-coupon 16.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

Stocks closed dull and strong; Central 104½; Erie 16½; Lake Shore 68½; Illinois Central 92½; Pittsburg 89¾; Northwestern 37¾; preferred 51; Rock Island 103¾.

Sub-treasury balances—gold $48,034,083; currency $53,408,389. The sub-treasurer paid out $193,000 on account interest, and $347,000 for bonds. Custome receipts to-day $355,000.

The Daily Constitution

DIVORCE

BY GEORGE EDGAR MONTGOMERY.

The law has spoken,
The law has broken,
And men have hearkened its stern decree;
The great world wondered;
Two lives are sundered,
Two streams have flowed to the sullen sea.

The past is in ashes
And memory dashes [of the years.
The hopes that were born with the birth
Life's dream is relinquished,
Love's lamp is extinguished,
The future is laden with curses and tears.

Death's parting—to sever
Forever, forever, [bloom!
To breathe in a world without fragrance or
Death's parting—to wander
Alone, and to ponder [gloom.
O'er dreams that lie buried in anguish and

What demon has entered
Where angels have centered [a child;
Where life was as sweet as the glance of
What flame has o'erpowered [filled?
The love so unbowered,
The beauty, the hope, and the faith undefiled?

Ah! bright was the summer,
When ev'ry new comer [and bride;
Did greet gladness in bosoms of bridegroom
Ah! pure was each meeting,
Each smile and each greeting [or pride.
Each tear that seemed sweeter than honor

Their lips unrepenting,
Their eyes unrelenting, [men;
They turn from the path that is fairest to
Hope weary and sighing,
Love bitter y dying, [again.
The visions that were will come never

O heart! once forsaken,
Once withered and shaken,
Thy world is hereafter a woe and a shame;
Cold pride may sustain thee!
'Twill bruise thee and chain thee,
'Twill mock the with throbbings thou [canst not reclaim

—Arcadian.

BREVITIES

—Stonewall Jackson's first and real name was Thomas Jonathan.

—Congressmen's wives affect furniture in browns this year, because of the dust in Washington.

—A battery and two cart loads of ammunition will be a part of Guibord's funeral procession.

—A cheap way to get an overcoat this season is use the one left over from last year.

—It is now reported that Guibord will decline any longer to participate in religious disturbances, on account of his health.

—Queen Victoria was made a grandmother yesterday by the appearance of a baby at the residence of the Duchess of Edinburg.

—There are sixty stores on Broadway, Boston, that have given up gas and taked to kerosene. That's one way of dealing with a monopoly.

—Our Holley water works are a success. Two clerks might have been seen washing out their ink bottles with a hose last Saturday morning.—Danbury News.

—"I say Jim, which would you rather, that a lion tore you in pieces or a tiger?" "Why you goose, of course I'd rather a lion tore a tiger in pieces."

—Rossini has a fragile, girlish little creature for his Desdemona when he plays Othello. She is so slight that it is unnecessary to take a pillow to smother her, and the eminent Italian always uses his mustache.

—A pretty young lady lawyer of Chicago always declines divorce cases. Her argument on that score is short and sweet, viz: every woman who accept a husband should forever thereafter during life be compelled to live with him, whether ugly, shabby, good, bad or indifferent.

—A Philadelphia publishing house announces a book entitled "The Kiss: Its History." Various competent editors for a work of this kind have been suggested, but out of consideration for their families and churches their names are suppressed.

—Memphis has had a shake up from an earthquake, which we imagine was just about the only thing that could have waked up the sinners of that abandoned city. Old copies of the Bible and religious papers are now in demand there.

—George Sand (Mme. Dudevant) is said to be as plain as she is "stout." The following pen portrait, which it is needless to say is by one of her own sex, gives some idea of her present appearance: "Old, fat, and commonplace looking, with a stiff range of little false curls surmounting her prominent brow, with deep indentations in her heavy cheeks, and with eyes sharp and keen as a gimlet point.

—The huge bronze ball that supports the cross on the top of the cupola of St. Peter's, Rome, can easily contain thirteen persons at once. In summer its interior is as hot as an oven, and in winter no fire is needed to make it comfortable for visitors. Ladies have an awfully jolly time in getting in and out of it by means of a ladder; and, as a general thing, they prefer to precede rather than follow their gentlemen escorts in the descent. From the square below the ball looks the size of a pumpkin. Americans go for it.

—The women of the Kareh tribes in Chinese Burmah wear rings of thick brass wire bent around the knee and elbow and again around the knee and ankle, confining them so in every motion that they cannot squat on the ground in the usual oriental fashion, or kneel to pray as the men do, while in walking their feet make two separate tracks a foot or so apart.

—An Irishman was employed by a local coal dealer to load carts, but not proving an expert his employer called him into the office to get his pay, remarking, as he handed out the cash, that Pat never would learn anything. "Oh, be jabbers," replied Pat, "I've learned one thing since I've bin wid yez; I've learned that sixteen hundred pounds make a ton!" The moral is obvious and need not be repeated.—[Cleveland Plaindealer.

Peace, like a subdued mother-in-law, seems to be nestling along the bobtail line. The South side folks have drawn off most of their short-stop conductors; nobody pays unless he wants to, and if he doesn't want to he isn't knocked down and dragged into court as was done a few weeks ago. The driver contents himself with ringing for fare once, and if the nickel doesn't jingle he goes ahead like a meek and lowly christian. Chicago Times.

—Prince Bismarck uses the furniture of the state in his house. It is faded and rickety, but he says it is good enough for him and his family; and after his death his successor may put the state to the trouble of procuring a new lot, he will do no such thing. Madame B. has to put up with this, and a good many other things; curtain lecturing slides off the chancellor's bald head like water running down hill.

—A Colorado journalist has a trap prepared for exchange fiends which deserves to rank among the triumphs of the profession. It is a lively yellow cat, suspended over the exchange table by the tail, the cord being within easy reach of the editor. Should a fiend rashly approach the table, he is immediately made aware of a concentrated streak of yellow vile cat coursing down the top of his head and face, and without stopping to investigate whence comes the attack, he departs never to return. Then the cat is hoisted up again, snaring and picking the flesh out of her teeth and claws.

—One of the Paris journals states that a new system of velocipede has just been invented. The invention is composed of a single wheel of extraordinary size, in the interior of which is seated the velocipedist, who propels the vehicle by a very complicated arrangement of springs. The speed which this velocipede may attain is said to be wonderful, as may be conceived, the only objection being that in bad weather the person who works it is exposed to be severely pelted with mud and pebbles.

—Funerals in England have become so outrageously expensive that a "Reformed Funeral Company" has been formed, which intends to conduct burials at lower cost and less mummery. The undertaker and his assistants will wear plain clothes, and the range of prices is from $13 to $270. The cemeteries of London will soon be full and closed, to meet the demand that must soon arise for a new burial place, the "London Necropolis"—an immense tract of land twenty-four miles from town—has been opened. Plots nine feet by four can be had for $13 with a promise of being perpetually cared for by the company. Different sections are set apart for different kinds of religion and social organizations. Special funeral rains, starting from a station not used for other purposes, will run from the city into the grounds.

Summary of State News.

AMERICUS.

—J. B. Mauk, of Schley county, exhibits an ounce of soap 100 years old. Is it Mauk-soap?

—John Duncan, near Andersonville, shot and killed Benjamin Jordan, as he claims, in self-defense. Both colored.—Republican.

AUGUSTA.

—Thirty shares of Georgia railroad stock were sold yesterday at $80 per share.

—We witnessed yesterday morning an interesting surgical operation by Dr. A. E. Dugas, who has recently returned from New York. The subject was a little girl three years of age, afflicted with curvature of the spine. From the extreme youth of the patient the operation was rendered more than ordinarily difficult. It was performed by an altogether new process, the invention of Lewis Sayre, a celebrated physician of New York city, and while apparently simple was apparently efficacious. Notwithstanding the trouble experienced on account of the struggles and cries of the child, it was manifest at the conclusion of the operation that the spine had been much straightened. A permanent cure will be effected after a few similar operations. Under the system the patient is suspended in a fixture made specially for the purpose. In this way the back is rendered straight, and plaster bandages are then applied. Over these is spread a coat of plaster. After this has dried the patient is taken down. The plaster having become hard, acts as a sort of strait jacket, and keeps the spine in its proper position. We believe this is the first time that this operation has been performed in this city for spinal disease, and is destined to revolutionize the treatment of this malady.—Chronicle and Sentinel.

BRUNSWICK.

—Fine bananas raised here in the open air.

—The owners of the Brunswick and Albany railroad have issued the amount of $4,000 of fare bills, to assist in paying for the extension of the road to the Albany bridge.—Appeal.

CUTHBERT.

—Professor A. H. Flewellen and wife, of Andrew Female College, Cuthbert, Ga., celebrated their silver wedding on Saturday, the 16th inst. They had been united in marriage by Dr. Lovick Pierce, just 25 years before, and on this occasion a letter of congratulation was read from this venerable divine.—Messenger.

COLUMBUS.

—Our talented young friend A. M. Patterson left on Thursday last for Atlanta, where he intends taking his second course in the medical college of that city.

—We learn that Sheriff McCune, of Monroe county, arrested Butler, the murderer of Frank Flynt, in this county a few days since and carried him to Forsyth.—Herald.

SPARTA.

—Our county sent three delegates to the chain gang last Saturday. They were Mark Chapman, aged twenty-five; Biggins Butler, aged nineteen; and Rocillious Tilly, aged twenty-seven—all colored. The first two, it will be remembered, broke into a store at Culverton, and the last named stole a trunk from Mrs. Stephens' house last spring. They all go for ten years—deducting time at the Dade coal mine, where there are already over two hundred convicts.—[Times and Planter.

Enfeebling Pursuits.

Nature intended that we should use our legs freely, and revenges herself upon those who constantly sit at their daily avocations indoors by depriving them of that robust health which usually falls to the share of those who labor on foot in the open air, and very frequently inflicts upon them diseases and premature infirmities which they might have avoided by a more active life. Persons who become enfeebled in consequence of sedentary habits or occupations cannot do better than to resort to a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a means of recovering lost strength. Nor should they postpone a recourse to this supreme tonic and preventive of physical decay longer than is absolutely necessary, as weakness is too often the precursor of diseases. The Bitters are also invaluable as a remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, intermittent fever, urinary and rheumatic complaints.

oct23—deod1w&w1t

THE MOST PERFECT MADE.

DR PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS

LEMON SUGAR, ETC.

ONE THIRD IS SAVED

in quantity by their perfect purity and great strength; the only kinds made by a practical Chemist and Physician, with scientific care to insure uniformity, healthfulness, delicacy and freedom from all injurious substances. They are far superior to the common adulterated kinds. Obtain the genuine. Observe our Trade Marks as above, "Cream" Baking Powder, "Hand and Cornucopia." Buy the Baking Powder only in cans securely labelled. Many have been deceived in loose or bulk Powder sold as Dr. Price's.

Manufactured only by

STEELE & PRICE,
Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati

NELMS HOUSE,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
BY MRS. A. M. NELMS.

Near Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day, $2 00; Single Meal, 75 cents. [dec11-tf

THE CHURCH Hotel, corner Broad and Bridge streets, J. G. RAWLINS, Proprietor, (Situated in the Business part of the city,) Rome, Georgia.

Passengers taken to and from the depot free of charge.

july18-d1f E. J. ELAM, Clerk.

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, November 1.—Cotton quiet; sales 415 bales; uplands 14; Orleans 14¾.

Futures opened quiet and firm; November 13 7-16@¾; December 13 7-32@13 9-32; January 13 9-32@13 11-32; February 13¾@13 13-32; March 13 19-32@13 21-32.

Money 3. Gold 116¾. Exchange—long $4 87; short $4 81. Stocks dull and lower. Governments dull and steady. State bonds quiet and steady, except South Carolina and Georgia sixes, which are lower.

Flour and wheat firm. Corn 1c better. Pork heavy at 423. Lard quiet and nominal; steam 13¾. Turpentine quiet at 42½. Rosin qu et at $1 87½@$1 95 for strained. Freights unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, November 1.—noon.—Cotton middling uplands 7; middling Orleans 7¼; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; receipts 15,000; American 5,300; cotton to arrive steady; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped in January or February per sail 6 13-16.

LIVERPOOL, November 1.—2:00 P. M.—Cotton to arrive 1-32 dearer; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped in December or January per sail 6¾; do. January delivery 6¾; sales to day include 7,900 bales American.

SHIPPING NEWS.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Arrived—Bowen. Sailed—C. E. Kelley, Lookout, H. C. Shepherd, W. H. Knight.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Arrived—Manhattan, Isaac Bell, City of Berlin, Hindoo Homeward—Valpariso, Minnie A. Reed.

November 1.—Arrived out—Germania.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED DAILY.
CONSTITUTION OFFICE
Atlanta, Ga., November 1, 1875

REMARKS.—Business opens brisk at quotations below. There are a number of country dealers in town laying in stock.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying.....112 Selling.....115
SILVER—
Buying.....104 Selling.....07
EXCHANGE—
Buying at ¼ off Selling.....par
BONDS—
Georgia 6s.....90@93 Atlanta City 8s.83@85
Georgia 7s..98 to par Atlanta 10s...101@104
Ga. 7s gold....100@101 Aug'sta City 7s.85@87
Ga. 8s.....101@103 Georgia R. R...93@96
Atlanta Water.73@75 A. & W. P. R. R.98@100
Atlanta City 7s.72@75 Savannah City..83@87
STOCKS—
Ga. R. R...78@82 A. & W. P. R. R.70@73
C. R. R...58@6

Atlanta Produce Market.

PORK—car load.....7½ gross
BEEF CATTLE.....7@9
EGGS.....23
BUTTER—
Country.....15
Tennessee.....25@27
POULTRY—
Grown chickens.....20@25
Spring chickens.....17
Geese.....40@60
Ducks.....18@20
FEATHERS.....50@60
BEESWAX.....25@27
RAGS.....2½@3
DRIED FRUIT—
Peaches, unpeeled.....8@8½
Peaches halves.....8½@9
Peaches peeled.....10@12½
Apples peeled.....7½@8
Apples unpeeled.....no market

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—
Prime white.....$1 00
Yellow and Mixed.....95
New car.....70@75
MEAL.....$1 00
GRITS.....$6 2
WHEAT.....$1 30@$1 45
BARLEY.....none
RYE.....$1 40
OATS.....65@75
HAY—
Timothy.....$1 50@1 60
Clover.....$1 25
Tennessee.....$1 25@1 35
PEAS—
Stock.....$1 60@$1 10
POTATOES—
Sweet.....50@75 per bushel
Irish.....$3@$3 25 per barrel
CABBAGE.....market overstocked
ONIONS.....$3 50 per bbl
MOLASSES—
Barrels.....35
Tierces.....33
Hhds.....32
SYRUPS—
New York.....50
New Orleans.....75
MACKEREL—
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits.....$1 75@2
No. 2 half bbls $5@5 50; kits..$1 25@1 40
No. 3 bbls $9 50; ½ $4 50@4 75; kits $1 15
COFFEE—
Rio.....23½@26
Java.....37½@40
SUGAR—
A.....11½
White extra C.....11¼
Yellow C.....10¼@10½
Demerara.....
New Orleans.....10¼@10¾
FLOUR—
Fancy.....$8 00@8 25
Family.....$7 50@7 75
Extra family.....$6 75@7 00
Extra.....$6 50@6 75
Superfine.....$5 50@6 00
BACON—
Clear sides.....none
Clear rib sides.....15
Shoulders.....11½
BEEF MEATS—
Clear sides.....none
Clear rib sides.....13¾
Long clear sides.....13½
Shoulders.....none
HAMS—
Sugar-cured hams.....16@17
Country.....none
LARD—
Tierces.....15¼@15½
Kegs and cans.....17
Buckets.....17
CHEESE.....14½@15½
VINEGAR.....25@40
SOAP—
Poor man's $3 50
Diamond $6 00
English crown $3 25
SUNDRIES—
Bologna.....12½@15
Dried Beef.....16@17½
Buckwheat Flour.....$12 per bbl
Atmore's Mince Meat, half bbls...12½

Wines and Liquors.

CORN WHISKY—
Proof, 100 per cent.....$1 45@1 90
50 per cent.....$1 20

Miscellaneous.

LIME—35@40; hydraulic $1 50.
NAILS—
12d, 10d.....$3 60
LEATHER—
Sole, hemlock, good damaged ..26@28
Good.....29@33
White oak.....40@50
Black upper.....40@55
SALT—
Liverpool.....$1 60
POWDER—
Rifle.....$6 00
Blasting.....$4 50
SHOT—
Buck.....$3 00
Drop.....$2 50
BAGGING—
Domestic.....15
Borneo.....15
Gunny.....11¾
Fred.....4½

Dry Goods.

TICKING.....8@25
STRIPES.....9@14
OSNABURGS.....10½@12
CAMBRICS.....6½@7½
PRINTS.....5½@7
BROWN SHEETINGS.....5½@9
SHIRTINGS.....6½@8½
Bleached sheetings and shirtings.....5@15½
DOMESTICS—
4-4.....
7-8.....
Wheatsheet.....
5-4.....
YARNS.....$1 10

Fruits and Confectioneries.

APPLES—Georgia raised $3 25@$3 50 per bbl
Northern.....$5 50@6
PEARS.....$5 00@$6 00
ORANGES—
Louisiana, each.....2½@3
Florida.....2½@3
LEMONS.....$12 50
Palermo.....14@15
RAISINS—
Layers, whole, per box.....$3 00@$3 50
Layer, half.....$1 75@$2 00
CURRANTS—
In barrels.....10
CITRON—
Leghorn per lb.....35
FIGS—
Selected Eleme, drums per lb.....17½
DATES—In frails.....8½
PRUNES—In barrels, per lb.....14@15
NUTS AND ALMONDS—
Laguedoc.....25
Tarragona.....25
Pecan Nuts.....20
Brazil Nuts.....12½@15
English Walnuts.....15@20
Filberts.....12½@15
PEA NUTS—
Tennessee choice, per bushel..$1 75@$3
Wilmington, fancy, per lb.....9@10
TEAS—In five pound caddies—
Oolong.....$1 00@1 25
Imperial.....$1 00@1 25
FIRE CRACKERS—
No. 1 extra, 40 packages per box $3 50

Tobacco.

CHEWING—
Common, sound, 11-in new per lb. 50@55
Common, sound, 11-in old per lb..55@60
Medium, 11-in old.....65@75
Good 11-in old.....60@75
Fine 11-in old.....75@85
Bright navys.....80@85
Rights 6-in.....60@65
Good.....70@75
Fine 8-in pounds, good.....85@90
Stug in A. A.....$1 10
BROWN'S Extra, 13-in.....$1 60
Log cabin, 12 in.....$1 00
SMOKING—
Durham, per pound.....65
Cavendish.....$1 20

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 76, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Cooper and Rawson streets, adjoining Smith and Jackson. Mayor and Council vs. Franklin & Etchberry.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 88, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Calhoun street, adjoining Haskett and Rawson; Mayor and Council vs. J. C. Ford.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, containing 2 acres, more or less, on Foster, Young and Packard streets. Mayor and council vs. J. N. Fain.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Collins street, adjoining Willis and Brown. Mayor and Council vs. J. J. Ford.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Hunter street, adjoining Barr and Hitchcock. Mayor and Council vs Mrs. Eliza Flynn.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Stonewall street, adjoining Richmond and Aiken. Mayor and Council vs Miss Kate Foster.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Collins street, adjoining Glover. Mayor and Council vs Mrs. Mary A. Frazier.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Foster and Chamberlin street, adjoining Shorter and Goldsmith. Mayor and Council vs Darnold Frazier.

Also, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing 2¼ acres, more or less, on Washington and Crumley street, adjoining Chamberlin. Mayor and Council vs. Mrs. H. P. Farrow.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 76, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Whitehall street, adjoining Cozart and Smith. Mayor and Council vs. Mrs. S. E. Frazier.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 24x100 feet, more or less on Marietta street, adjoining Murphy and Craig. Mayor and Council vs. Wm. A. Fuller.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 253x100 feet, more or less, on Marietta and Broad street, adjoining Bateman. Mayor and Council vs. French and Tarver.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing 1¼ acre, more or less, Harris and Collins streets, adjoining Hill and Fechner. Mayor and Council vs. Fechter, Kries & Co.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, containing 3-16 acre, more or less, Decatur street, adjoining Peoples and Schunk. Mayor and Council vs. Mrs. Jane Frank.

Also, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing 1-16 acre, more or less, on Pryor street, adjoining Wallace and Andrews. Mayor and Council vs. Thomas P. Fleming.

Also, city lot in ward, 3, land lot 76, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Crew street, adjoining Boynton and an alley. Mayor and Council vs. C. G. Grosse.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Ellis street, adjoining Maddox and Harris. Mayor and Council vs. Mrs. E. A. Gordon.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Gullatt street, adjoining Houston and Kindall. Mayor and Council vs. Phil. Gibbs, col.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Bettis and Conley street, adjoining Story. Mayor and Council vs. T. S. Garner.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Green's Ferry and Chapel street adjoining Ship and Pendleton. Mayor and Council vs. D. A. Green.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, containing ¼ acre, more or less on Corput and Marietta streets, adjoining Witchmire, Mayor and Council vs. J. T. Griffith.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 78, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Magazine street, adjoining Woodruff and Hill. Mayor and Council vs. Thomas A. Gramling.

Also, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing ¼ acre, more or less on Cooper and Jones street, adjoining Beck and Furnipseed. Mayor and Council vs. Georgia Home Insurance Co.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Cain and Collins street, adjoining White and Frazier Mayor and Council Mrs. C. A. Gordon.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Walton street, adjoining Cox and Simmons. Mayor and Council vs. M. S. Gilbert.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Harris street, adjoining West and Thomas. Mayor and Council vs. Dr. O. D. Graham.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Fair and Ivy street, adjoining Thrower. Mayor and Council vs. Mrs. Julia A. Grace.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, containing ¼ acre, more or less, an Calhoun street adjoining Mahoney and Grant. Mayor and Council vs. Mrs. B. C. Gannon.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 59, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Railroad and Terry street adjoining Solomon and Mabry. Mayor and Council vs. Grant and Slaton.

Also, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Formwalt street, adjoining Jones and Boynton. Mayor and Council vs. S. H. Gilbreath.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Frazier and Fair street, adjoining Fishback and Russell. Mayor and Council vs. D. Gusele.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 90x200 feet, more or less, on Peachtree street adjoining McAvoy. Mayor and Council vs. A. C. Glenn.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 1-20 acre, more or less, on church street adjoining Starke and Scally. Mayor and Council vs. J. J. Griffin.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 65x100 feet, more or less on Marietta and Plum street, adjoining Cole & Co. Mayor and Council vs. E. C. Granniss, agt.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, containing 1 acre, more or less, on Rowe street, adjoining Adair and Tommy and Stewart. Mayor and Council vs. Cohen and Selig.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Martin street, adjoining Duncan and Wallace. Mayor and Council vs. Amos Carr, col

Also, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Ira street, adjoining Johnson and Madison. Mayor and Council vs. John Cook.

Also, city lot, in ward 4, land lot 51, containing 50x200 feet, more or less, on Harris and Clower streets, adjoining Farrar. Mayor and Council vs. T. L. Clower.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 51, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Baker and Collins streets, adjoining Rooney and Wallace. Mayor and Council vs. W. L. Calhoun, agent.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, containing ¾ acre more or less, on Bruce and Decatur streets, adjoining Alexander and Treadwell. Mayor and Council vs. James Z. Dobey.

Also, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Crew and Fulton street, adjoining Holly and Bell. Mayor and Council vs. M. G. Dobbins.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Terry street, adjoining Solomon and Crockett. Mayor and Council vs. B. B. Davis.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Newton street, adjoining Hitchens and Smith. Mayor and Council vs. John Pool Dean.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, containing 5 acres, more or less, on Davis and Carter streets, adjoining Croft and Collins. Mayor and Council vs. Mrs. S. E. Davis.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 30x100 feet, more or less, on Whitehall street, adjoining Ransom and Brotherton. Mayor and Council vs. S. A. Durand, trustee.

Also, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing 50x200 feet, more or less, on Pryor street, adjoining Meador and Purse. Mayor and Council vs. A. G. Dorsey, agent.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, containing 25x100 feet, more or less, on Peters and Trenholm streets, adjoining Mitchell. Mayor and Council vs. Mrs. John Deneen.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 1-10 acre, more or less, on Castleberry street, adjoining Sewell and Holbrook. Mayor and Council vs. Mrs. L. T. Dixon.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Garnett street, adjoining Hemko and Peacock. Mayor and Council vs. J. D. Dodd's estate.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Mangum street, adjoining Crawford and Bettis. Mayor and Council vs. Mrs. Durham.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, containing 75 feet, more or less, on Marietta street, adjoining Smith and Sowers. Mayor and Council vs. E. E. Elliott.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Jones and Pulliam streets, adjoining Murphy and O'Neal. Mayor and Council vs. Louis Cahn.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, containing 1-16 acre, more or less, on Peters street, adjoining Mitchell and McWhorter. Mayor and Council vs. Dr. C. H. Bass, estate.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 118, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Mitchell street, adjoining Brice and Sykes. Mayor and Council vs. Augustus Barnes, col.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Nelson street, adjoining Ormond and railroad. Mayor and Council vs. Mary Barnes' estate.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Decatur and Bell streets, adjoining Atlanta Real Estate Association. Mayor and Council vs. Ellen Brogan.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing 36x81 feet, more or less, on Collins street, adjoining Camp. Mayor and Council vs. Mrs. E. A. Bacon.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing 100x175 feet, more or less, on Mitchell street, adjoining Boyd and an alley. Mayor and Council vs. J. P. Boyd.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Houston street, adjoining Mahoney and Giles. Mayor and Council vs. A. Bellingrath.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on an alley, adjoining Bettis and Wallace. Mayor and Council vs. J. E. Bettis.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Gilmore and Calhoun streets, adjoining Toon and Hubbard. Mayor and Council vs. Wm. Barnes' estate.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 108, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Haynes and Chappell streets, adjoining Kiser and Atkins. Mayor and Council vs. J. M. Bookout.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Mitchell and Hunter streets, adjoining Miller and Fuller. Mayor and Council vs. Henry Brown, col.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 33x150 feet, more or less, on Peachtree street, adjoining Turner and Fain. Mayor and Council vs. Henry Banks, Sr.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 77, containing 24x100 feet, more or less, on Decatur street, adjoining McAfee and Wooten. Mayor and Council vs. J. S. Bettis.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Marietta street and railroad, adjoining Baldwin and Donegan. Mayor and Council vs. J. D. Bell.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Rold street, adjoining Bethel and Oldfield. Mayor and Council vs. Henry Bailey, col.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Irwin street, adjoining Wallace. Mayor and Council vs. T. H. Irwin.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing 1½ acres, more or less, on Ellis and Collins streets, adjoining Muhlenbrink's estate. Mayor and Council vs. John Bourdeaux.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, containing 1 acre, more or less, on Wheat, Bradley and Holland streets, adjoining Cory. Mayor and Council vs. T. G. Campbell, col.

Also, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Jones and Pulliam streets, adjoining Murphy and O'Neal. Mayor and Council vs. Louis Cahn.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, containing 75 feet, more or less, on Marietta street, adjoining Smith and Sowers. Mayor and Council vs. E. E. Elliott.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Walker street, adjoining Haskett and Pilgrim. Mayor and Council vs. J. A. Chapman.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing 90x200 feet, more or less, on Markham street, adjoining Church and Daniel. Mayor and Council vs. Shadrick Carter.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, containing 1 acre, more or less, on Love street, adjoining Adair and Tommy and Stewart. Mayor and Council vs. Cohen and Selig.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Martin street, adjoining Duncan and Wallace. Mayor and Council vs. Amos Carr, col

Also, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Ira street, adjoining Johnson and Madison. Mayor and Council vs. John Cook.

Also, city lot, in ward 4, land lot 51, containing 50x200 feet, more or less, on Harris and Clower streets, adjoining Farrar. Mayor and Council vs. T. L. Clower.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 51, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Baker and Collins streets, adjoining Rooney and Wallace. Mayor and Council vs. W. L. Calhoun, agent.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, containing ¾ acre more or less, on Bruce and Decatur streets, adjoining Alexander and Treadwell. Mayor and Council vs. James Z. Dobey.

Also, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Crew and Fulton street, adjoining Holly and Bell. Mayor and Council vs. M. G. Dobbins.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Terry street, adjoining Solomon and Crockett. Mayor and Council vs. B. B. Davis.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Newton street, adjoining Hitchens and Smith. Mayor and Council vs. John Pool Dean.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, containing 5 acres, more or less, on Davis and Carter streets, adjoining Croft and Collins. Mayor and Council vs. Mrs. S. E. Davis.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 30x100 feet, more or less, on Whitehall street, adjoining Ransom and Brotherton. Mayor and Council vs. S. A. Durand, trustee.

Also, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing 50x200 feet, more or less, on Pryor street, adjoining Meador and Purse. Mayor and Council vs. A. G. Dorsey, agent.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, containing 25x100 feet, more or less, on Peters and Trenholm streets, adjoining Mitchell. Mayor and Council vs. Mrs. John Deneen.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 1-10 acre, more or less, on Castleberry street, adjoining Sewell and Holbrook. Mayor and Council vs. Mrs. L. T. Dixon.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Garnett street, adjoining Hemko and Peacock. Mayor and Council vs. J. D. Dodd's estate.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Mangum street, adjoining Crawford and Bettis. Mayor and Council vs. Mrs. Durham.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, containing 75 feet, more or less, on Marietta street, adjoining Smith and Sowers. Mayor and Council vs. E. E. Elliott.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Jones and Pulliam streets, adjoining Murphy and O'Neal. Mayor and Council vs. Louis Cahn.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, containing 1-16 acre, more or less, on Jones street, adjoining Redwine and Buice. Mayor and Council vs. Celia Amoss, col.

Also, city lot in ward 2, landlot 77, containing 37x100 feet, more or less, on Peters street, adjoining Mitchell and McWhorter. Mayor and Council vs. Dr. C. H. Bass, estate.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 118, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Mitchell street, adjoining Brice and Sykes. Mayor and Council vs. Augustus Barnes, col.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Nelson street, adjoining Ormond and railroad. Mayor and Council vs. Mary Barnes' estate.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Gilmore and Calhoun streets, adjoining Toon and Hubbard. Mayor and Council vs. Wm. Barnes' estate.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 108, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Haynes and Chappell streets, adjoining Kiser and Atkins. Mayor and Council vs. J. M. Bookout.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Mitchell and Hunter streets, adjoining Miller and Fuller. Mayor and Council vs. Henry Brown, col.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 33x150 feet, more or less, on Peachtree street, adjoining Turner and Fain. Mayor and Council vs. Henry Banks, Sr.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 77, containing 24x100 feet, more or less, on Decatur street, adjoining McAfee and Wooten. Mayor and Council vs. J. S. Bettis.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, containing 1 acre, more or less, on Marietta street and railroad, adjoining Baldwin and Donegan. Mayor and Council vs. J. D. Bell.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Rold street, adjoining Bethel and Oldfield. Mayor and Council vs. Henry Bailey, col.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Irwin street, adjoining Wallace. Mayor and Council vs. T. H. Irwin.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing 1½ acres, more or less, on Ellis and Collins streets, adjoining Muhlenbrink's estate. Mayor and Council vs. John Bourdeaux.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, containing 1 acre, more or less, on Wheat, Bradley and Holland streets, adjoining Cory. Mayor and Council vs. T. G. Campbell, col.

Also, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing 4 acres, more or less, on Washington, Pulliam and Clarke streets. Mayor and Council vs. Thos. A. Kennedy.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, on Holland street, adjoining Georgi and Pelegrint. Mayor Council vs. Mrs. Lambert.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 50, containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Collins street, adjoining Gouge and Alexander. Mayor and Council vs. Mike Lyons.

Also, city lot in ward 4